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Korean Affairs Report

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19 August 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MEDIA CRITICIZES U.S. AGGRESSION

Daily on Kim Il-song's Interview

SK160832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "U.S. Imperialism Is the Very Obstacle To the Solution of the Reunification Question" in connection with remarks of the great leader President Kim Il-song on the question of Korea's reunification in his answers to the questions put by the managing editor of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI on 9 Jun3, 1985.

In his work, President Kim Il-song pointed to our people's desire and stand for national reunification, the sincere efforts made by our party and the government of the republic for its realisation and the factor of obstructions to reunification and indicated ways of promoting the cause of national reunification.

Noting that the Korean people's desire has not been realised still today due to the U.S. imperialists, through our party and government have advanced lines and policies for the national reunification and realistic proposals for their materialisation from the first days of the country's division and have consistently made sincere efforts to carry them into practice, the article says:

The U.S. imperialists who stretched their tentacles of aggression to Korea from the mid-19th century, landed in South Korea in place of the defeated Japanese imperialists and, regarding this as a capital opportunity, have manoeuvred to fix the division by creating "two Koreas."

They are crying that the North is going to "invade the South" and "unify the country by communizing it."

The peaceful reunification of the divided country is the consistent stand maintained by our party and the government of our republic in the solution of the reunification question.

"Southward invasion" is a fiction invented by the U.S. imperialists to justify their splittist moves. We have no intention to force our ideas and system upon South Korea.

At present the threat of aggression comes from the South, not from the North.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy are the major factor of the growing tensions in Korea and the decisive stumbling block in the way of national reunification.

It is a pressing question awaiting solution to remove the danger of war from Korea and ease the tense situation.

The armistice must be turned into a durable peace, if the tensions are to be eased in Korea.

Our proposal for three-way talks the keynote of which is to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adopt a no aggression declaration between the North and South is aimed at meeting this demand.

If the United States wants to make a contribution to the solution of the Korean question, it must accede to our proposal for tripartite talks with sincerity, stop patronising the South Korean fascist "regime" which is strangling democracy and suppressing the people, stop obstructing the righteous actions of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and the national reunification and take its hands off Korea.

If it responded to a dialogue with us and did things helpful to the reunification of Korea, this would not only be beneficial to the United States itself but also be conducive to the improvement of the abnormal DPRK-U.S. relations.

KCNA On U.S. 'Aggression' History

SK270038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2348 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--On the occasion of the 25 June-27 July month of anti-U.S. joint struggle the Korean people recollect the long history of the U.S. imperialists' criminal aggression in Korea.

It was more than 100 years ago that the U.S. imperialists stretched out their tentacles of aggression to Korea.

The United States which had long coveted for Korea which has rich natural resources and is situated in an important military and strategical position dispatched in an important military and strategical position dispatched the heavily armed ship "General Sherman" to Korea in August 1866.

Under the ostentatious cloak of "commerce" the pirates of the "General Sherman" measured the coasts of Korea and the basin of the River Taedong, scouted the inner affairs of the state and topography of Pyongyang, plundered properties and murdered peaceable inhabitants.

Raged at this, the Korean people set fire to the pirate ship and sent all the Yankee aggressors to the bottom of the River Taedong.

With the "General Sherman" incident as an excuse, the United States infiltrated one after another heavily armed aggressive ships including the ships "Shenandoah" and "Colorado." But it could not achieve its aggressive aim. Having failed to realise their aim by force of arms, the U.S. imperialists sought to achieve their wild ambition by using the Japanese imperialists as a guide.

In July 1905 the then U.S. Secretary of Army Taft and the then Prime Minister of Japan Katsura, concluded a secret agreement called "Katsura-Taft Agreement" which ensured the Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea by force of arms in September 1945 to take the place of Japanese imperialism and embarked upon enforcing the policy of colonial subjugation there.

They faked up the puppet regime in May 1948 and brutally cracked down upon the South Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country.

They dissolved 132 democratic political parties and public organisations by force in the two months of September and October 1949 and slaughtered nearly over 109,000 patriots and guiltless people in the one year of 1949.

They also committed military provocations and armed invasion in a more undisguised way against the northern half of the DPRK.

They committed 2,617 armed provocations in the one year of 1949.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors launched the armed invasion of the northern half of the DPRK on 25 June, 1950, under a detailed plan.

The U.S. imperialists mobilized in the Korean war one-third of their army, one-fifth of the air force, most of the Pacific Fleet, armies of 15 satellite countries and the South Korean puppet army, a large force over 2 million strong all told and a great quantity of latest-type combat and technical equipment.

During the war they slaughtered a large number of our peaceable inhabitants by indiscriminate bombings and razed cities and villages to the ground.

But they sustained an ignominious defeat in the Korean war and signed the armistice agreement.

This was the beginning of the downhill turn for the U.S. imperialists.

They are still biding their time to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea.

NODONG SINMUN Assails Arms Buildup

SK221042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the fact that recently the U.S. Senate endorsed a military budget scaled at 302 billion dollars for fiscal 1986, says this shows how hard the U.S. imperialists are at work to step up the new war preparations in pursuance of world supremacy, twaddling about the "reconstruction of the powerful United States" and the "predominance of strength."

In an article titled "Frantic Arms Buildup" the author says: This amount is an increase of 6 percent above the military budget of the current fiscal year.

The U.S. imperialists are squandering a colossal amount of money as military expenses today which is not a wartime. This proves that they are trying to realise their wild ambition for world supremacy by "strength."

Driven into a difficult position within and without, the U.S. imperialists are seeking a way out of it in a new war of aggression and stepping up preparations for this. This is why they allot a greater portion of military expenses for the study, development and deployment of new weapons of destruction. In particular, they are concentrating efforts on the production of nuclear weapons to attain "nuclear predominance."

Due to the feverish arms buildup of the U.S. imperialists, world peace and security are gravely endangered and the danger of a new world war is increasing.

All this clearly shows that U.S. imperialism is the ringleader of aggression and war.

KCNA on Livsey's 'Invasion' Remarks

SK260012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2352 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)--Livsey, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, on 24 July let out the stereotyped rubbish about "Southward invasion" at the so-called "commemoration of the day of the inauguration of the United Nations command," according to a radio report from Seoul.

He cried that the threat of the North is ever present now and the U.S. forces abusing the "UN forces" helmet are the "source of freedom and prosperity."

Livesey's blast is nothing but a foolish sophism aimed at throwing a wet blanket over the sentiments for national reunification growing among the South Korean people with the North-South dialogue as an occasion and justifying their military occupation with the UN flag. The U.S. imperialists must not incite war fever but respond to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and immediately withdraw their armed forces from South Korea.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR URGES CONTINUING ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

SK290248 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
28 Jul 85

[Talk by Madame Yun Chong-won from the program "Today's Feature": "The Democratization of Society Is Our Party's Primary Task"]

[Text] The masses from all walks of life, who have become aware of the nature of the United States, which the Kwangju uprising as a turning point, are waging a daring anti-U.S. struggle to force the U.S. forces out of South Korea and to end the domination and subjugation by the United States.

The present situation puts forward an important task for our RPR and the masses from all walks of life--to lead the anti-U.S. struggle, which has already begun, to victory so that they can force the U.S. aggressors out of this land at an early date and realize the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

To realize the independence of South Korean society is an urgent struggle task for our RPR. I will tell you why realization of the independence of South Korean society is our party's primary struggle task:

First, realizing the independence of South Korean society is the basic condition ensuring the social development of South Korea. As you all know, the U.S. colonial rule is the basic factor blocking the progressive development of South Korean society. The United States is permanently stationing some 40,000 troops in this land, implementing colonial rule, and blocking the (?progressive) development of South Korean society. Therefore, unless we end U.S. domination and subjugation of South Korea and realize the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, we cannot contemplate any development in South Korean society. For this reason, in order to realize the independent development of South Korean society, we should free ourselves from subjugation to the United States and realize the independence of society.

Second, realizing the independence of South Korean society is essential to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Realizing the independence of South Korean society is an essential and basic factor and precondition for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

If South Korean society becomes independent, the problem of reunification, which is a problem for and involving the nation itself, can be solved well by our own strength, in accordance with our own will, demands, and interests. This means that the realization of the independence of South Korean society is the fundamental problem that must be solved ahead of anything else in order to realize the progressive development of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In order to realize the independence of South Korean society, we should free ourselves from subjugation to the United States. In order to free ourselves from subjugation to the United States, we should actively wage an anti-U.S. struggle and bring an end to the U.S. colonial rule. That is why our RPR members, together with the masses from all walks of life, are struggling to force the U.S. aggressors out of South Korea.

The RPR will actively wage an extensive struggle of the masses to force the U.S. forces out of South Korea. At the same time, we must wage a daring struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring, which is selling out the country and the nation to the U.S. aggressors, and which is engaged in national division and new war provocation maneuvers.

This arduous task of forcing the U.S. aggressors out of this land, overthrowing the fascist traitorous ring, and realizing an independent society, a new and democratic society, cannot be realized by some forerunners alone. All RPR members should go among the workers, progressive youths and students, patriotic religious figures, national capitalists, and the masses of all walks of life who are interested in the independent development of the country and the reunification of the fatherland, share life and death and joy and sorrow with them, and wage a pan-national anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation.

The cause of our RPR to bring an end to the U.S. colonial rule and to realize the independence of South Korean society is just and its victory is assured. Our RPR will, as it did in the past, continue, more daringly, an anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation in the future as well as to realize the independence of South Korean society.

CSO: 4110/206

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON MILITARY ARMS COMMISSION PROPOSED

U.S. Urged to Accept

SK310421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Jul (KCNA)—We hope that the U.S. side will give an affirmative answer as early as possible to the proposal for the security in the headquarters area of the military armistice commission and withdrawal of armaments from there put forward by our side at the 429th MAC meeting on 29 July, says NODOND SINMUN in a signed commentary today.

The commentary entitled "New Initiative for Detente" notes: Our side's proposal envisages steps for destroying all the military setups and posts in the MAC headquarters area, taking all the heavy and automatic weapons out of it, drastically reducing the guard personnel and so on, which are aimed at removing the danger of armed conflicts and creating peaceful circumstances in the area.

Though a series of measures were taken in the past period to prevent a conflict in this area, the situation remains strained and the danger of an armed conflict still exists, the author says, and continues: Our proposal for the security in the MAC headquarters area and withdrawal of armaments from there is a practical step for easing the prevailing tensions and creating favourable circumstances and conditions for north-south talks.

The proposal reflects the peaceloving stand to promote national reconciliation and trust and contribute to peace and peaceful reunification by bringing the north-south dialogue to a success by all means.

There is no reason or ground for the U.S. side to refuse to accept our fair and reasonable proposal which reflects the interest of both sides and takes into consideration the duties of both sides alike.

It will be a touchstone showing whether the United States wants detente and peace in Korea, or not, and whether it hopes for a progress of the north-south dialogue, or not.

MINJU CHOSON on Proposals

SK010447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 1 Aug 85

["Signal Step To Remove Tensions"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--The "proposal for security in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission and withdrawal of armaments from there" made by our side at the 429th MAC meeting recently held at Panmunjom is an important practical step for creating favourable circumstances and conditions for north-south dialogue and removing the prevailing tensions, declare MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today.

The author of a MINJU CHOSON commentary says: Our proposal reflects the peaceful stand for dispelling mistrust and misunderstanding between north and south, promoting national reconciliation and trust and helping towards peace and peaceful reunification.

There is no reason or condition for the U.S. side to refuse to accept our reasonable and realistic proposal which enjoys full support from the people at home and abroad, reflects the interests of both sides and takes into consideration the duties that devolve upon them.

We hope the U.S. side will show an affirmative response to our proposal at an early date.

CSO: 4100/673

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREAN STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Rejection of Court Trial Praised

SK171235 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
16 Jul 85

[Talk by station commentator Yun Kyong-won]

[Text] As has already been reported, on 15 July, at the Seoul District Criminal Court, the Chon Tu-hwan ring opened a murderous trial for university students involved in the sit-in incident at the American Cultural Center in Seoul, and tried to impose punishment upon them.

Twenty students, including Kim Min-sok, chairman of the student body at Seoul National University, staged a sit-in in the courtroom, chanting antigovernment slogans and singing protest songs. Calling Chong Tu-hwan, No Tae-u, Chong-Ho-yung, and Pak Chun-pyong by name, the students claimed that these persons and the United States should be held responsible for the Kwangju massacre. They then insisted that the courtroom should be turned into a site for pan-national discussion, rejecting a trial under the government of Chon Tu-hwan, who seized power with bayonets.

The students, who were escorted into the courtroom in handcuffs, began to stage a sit-in against the trial, chanting such anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans as "Let us overthrow the military dictatorial regime" and "The United States should apologize for the Kwangju incident," and singing protest songs.

Some 200 fellow students and family members of the students in the audience also joined in the sit-in, clapping hands in response to the sit-in students, chanting slogans together, and holding placards reading "Release the detained students."

On the other hand, some 500 people who failed to enter the courtroom strongly protested to wardens who tried to block them outside the court building. They strongly demanded the immediate suspension of the trial.

Because of such strong struggle by the student defendants and their parents and fellow students, the trial, which was scheduled to open in the morning, had to be postponed.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring tried to open the trial again at 1500 on that day to punish the students. However, it was not possible to hold the trial because of strong rejection by the students' defendants and their family members and fellow students.

Upon hearing the news of this struggle, students and patriotic people of all strata throughout the country gave a big hand, as well as support and solidarity, to the court struggle and vowed to continue a struggle for their release.

The students' struggle at the courtroom was indeed just. As we know, on 23 May some 70 university students from Seoul National University, Korea University, Songgyungwan University, Yonsei University, and Sogang University occupied the American Cultural Center in Seoul and staged a sit-in struggle for 4 days, calling for an explanation of the truth of the Kwangju incident and a U.S. apology for it.

Flustered by this, the U.S. authorities admitted that the Chon Tu-hwan military group had perpetrated the Kwangju incident in accordance with the U.S. order to quell the incident, and with its approval.

The university students' sit-in at the American Cultural Center in Seoul was a patriotic, anti-U.S., and antifascist struggle for democracy reflecting the will of the entire nation calling for a clear explanation of the truth of the Kwangju incident and severe punishment of the ringleaders involved in it.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan murderous group is trying to open a so-called trial to punish the patriotic students. This is like treachery putting patriotism on trial.

Those who should be tried and punished are precisely the U.S. aggressors, who manipulated the Kwangju massacre, and the Chon Tu-hwan military group. Therefore, the students and their family members and fellow students in the audience in the courtroom have won victory in their struggle to rupture the criminal trial by sternly rejecting it.

Their struggle in the courtroom this time once again showed that the struggle for justice is victorious, without fail. Therefore, we once again urge students, workers and masses of all strata throughout the country to unanimously struggle for the release of detained students.

Protests Praised During Court Proceedings

SK171218 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
16 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 15 July, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring opened a murderous trial farce for some 20 patriotic students, including Kim Min-sok, chairman of the

Student Union of Seoul National University, who were involved in the occupation struggle at the American Cultural Center in Seoul. However, on that day, the patriotic students, upon arriving in the courtroom, strongly protested against the trial farce, shouting such anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans as "The United States should apologize for the Kwangju incident" and "Let us overthrow the military dictatorial regime," and singing protest songs.

Along with this struggle by the students, some 200 family members and fellow students who attended the trial also joined in the struggle, chanting antigovernment slogans. Some 500 other people and students who failed to enter the courtroom also waged a fierce struggle outside the court building. As a result, the trial farce was driven literally, into chaotic confusion.

The students' patriotic and just struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's murderous trial farce was a stern resistance against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring and for democracy.

As everyone knows well, these students who staged a stern anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle by occupying the American Cultural Center in Seoul last May are precisely the patriotic students struggling against the murderous fascist dictatorial regime and the U.S. aggressors who have manipulated this regime.

Therefore, the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle staged by the patriotic students was a patriotic act that should be praised by our masses who are struggling against fascism and for democracy and reunification.

These students who were subjected to the murderous trial farce can be said to be the victims of the Kwangju incident who shed blood in the uprising and who suffered all sorts of brutal suppression and atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

These patriotic students occupied the American Cultural Center and staged a sit-in there not only to protest the atrocities of the Chon Tu-hwan ring in Kwangju and the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists, who manipulated the Chon Tu-hwan ring behind the scenes, but also to call the United States to account for it. Thus, they gallantly struggled to defend the dignity of our country and nation.

This was why the people at home and abroad calling for independence and democracy actively and fully supported the struggle of these patriotic students and extended firm solidarity to them.

This notwithstanding, far from responding to the just demands of the patriotic students calling for the clear explanation of the truth of the Kwangju incident and a U.S. apology for it, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has more frantically perpetrated its fascist repression.

Far from apologizing for the Kwangju incident, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have intensified their fascist suppression of arresting and

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imprisoning, under the pretext of social unrest, the patriotic students calling for a clear explanation of the truth of the Kwangju incident and an apology for it. Furthermore, they have gone so far as to kick off the murderous trial farce.

Therefore, the patriotic students' 15 July courtroom struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's trial farce on 15 July was indeed a just and righteous act. Those who should be punished in the trial are not the patriotic students but the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist ring.

The so-called security that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has babbled about is nothing but power security for long-term office. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been rejected and isolated at home and abroad, has perpetrated the brutal suppression of patriotic students in a bid to continue its schemes for long-term office under the billboard of security.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot justify its crimes of murder, nor can it conceal the atrocities committed in Kwangju with anything. A fascist ring breeds resistance. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers for suppression will cause the resistance and indignation of patriotic students and masses for all strata to further erupt.

Today, patriotic students and masses of all strata are extending full support and solidarity to the patriotic students involved in the occupation of the American Cultural Center in Seoul, who are waging a gallant struggle in the courtroom.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately suspend the murderous trial farce, reveal the truth of the Kwangju incident, unconditionally and immediately release illegally arrested and imprisoned students, and step down from power as demanded by the masses.

Chon's Suppression of Students Criticized

SK201244 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korean 1000 GMT
17 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour's station commentary, I will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan group's suppressive maneuvers against those involved in the incidents of seizing the American Cultural Center in Seoul.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is now viciously maneuvering to punish the patriotic students who staged a courtroom struggle during their first trial on 15 July. On 16 July, the Seoul District Criminal Court said in a so-called meeting of presiding judges that those involved in acts of disrupting order in courts will be ordered out or punished with a fine and then threatened the lawyers that they will be replaced with court-appointed defense counsel if they walk out of the courts without acceptable reasons during the trial proceedings.

In the meantime, on the same day one official at the public security division of the Prosecutor's Office in Seoul also threatened that starting with the second session of the trial those who disrupt order in the courts will be severely dealt with on charges of so-called contempt of court and interference with government officials in the execution of their duties.

There is a saying in our country that reads "a thief calls the others thieves." This literally means that a person who deserves punishment for his wrongdoing attempts to punish others. I believe this is a good example to describe the acts of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

As you may know very well, the students who have been imprisoned and indicted on charges of involvement in the seizure of the American Cultural Center and staging a sit-in there are innocent. After seizing the American Cultural Center in Seoul last May, these patriotic students demanded that the United States take responsibility for the massacre in Kwangju and that it make a public apology for it by announcing the true picture of the incident.

This, an act that reflected what our people have to say and their will and demands, was righteous and fair. These students demanded that a true picture of the Kwangju incident, in which thousands of bare-fisted peace-loving people who claimed they were after national reunification and called for democracy were massacred, be made. They also demanded an apology for the massacre and punishment of those directly responsible for the massacre. How can such acts constitute a crime?

It is none other than the persons in authority in the United States who controlled the Kwangju massacre from behind the scenes that should be put on trial, along with Chon Tu-hwan and his coterie such as No Tae-u, Chong Ho-yong, and Pak Chun-pyong, who are directly responsible for the execution of the U.S. directives regarding the Kwangju massacre.

In spite of this fact, the fascist group of Chon Tu-hwan, which has subjected those involved in the sit-in at the occupied American Cultural Center to all sorts of suppression after imprisoning them, is now trying to punish them by putting them on an unfair game of trial. This is an act that can never be tolerated and which can be committed only by such ruthless military gangsters as the Chon Tu-hwan group.

From the beginning, the act of imprisoning the students involved in the sit-in staged at the occupied American Cultural Center and of putting them on trial itself was a fascist violent act that could never be justified. For this very reason, students and other people at the vistor's gallery of the courts on 15 July unanimously stood up and shouted such antigovernment slogans as "Down with military dictatorship," "The United States should apologize for the Kwangju incident," "Who are you that you try to punish us?" "Who are the real culprits?" They then refused the unfair trial and staged a courtroom struggle, saying that they could not accept the trial under the Chon Tu-hwan regime, which usurped power with bayonets.

Describing the students' courtroom struggle as an act of rioting, the Chon Tu-hwan ring threatened to deal with the students severely as stipulated by the law and that their act would not be ignored. Such remarks are preposterous.

Common sense dictates that defendants can say what is unfair to them in the courts. The acts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which not only keeps the defendants from saying such things as they please but also regards their saying so as criminal acts, cannot but be viewed as an exposure of its being a vicious strangler of civil and democratic rights and a fascist tyrant.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should abandon the unfair game of trial it has just opened without delay and set free all the patriotic students. If it really wants a trial, it should put itself in a position to be judged by the people along with the persons in authority in the United States who are responsible for the Kwangju incident, pleading guilty to their murderous acts and then accept their condign punishment.

Our youths, students, and people will revenge themselves on the U.S. aggressors, the archvillain of the Kwangju massacre, and the Chon Tu-hwan ring for their acts of having forced the people to shed blood and will satisfy the grudges of those who fell during the Kwangju incident.

The masses from all walks of life across the country should stage a more vigorous anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle against the murderous trial of the students who occupied the American Cultural Center to have them freed without charges and to have those responsible for the Kwangju incident disclose the true picture of the incident.

Support Urged for Students' Struggle

SK210710 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korean 1000 GMT
17 Jul 85

[Talk by station commentator Yun Chong-won from the "Classroom for Workers and Peasants" program: "Let Us Actively Support and Encourage the Students' Struggle"]

[Text] At a time when workers are vigorously staging the anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle throughout the country, the students involved in the sit-in struggle at the American Cultural Center in Seoul staged another anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle in a courtroom on 15 July. On that day the first trial for the students involved in the sit-in incident at the American Cultural Center in Seoul began. In the courtroom, 20 student defendants rejected the trial and staged a protest struggle, chanting such anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans as "Chon Tu-hwan should step down from power, assuming the responsibility for the Kwangju incident," "The United States should publicly apologize for the Kwangju incident," and "We cannot be subjected to a trial under the regime of Chon Tu-hwan, who seized power with bayonets," and singing protest songs.

Supporting the student defendants' struggle, some 200 family members and their fellow students in the audience and numerous people outside the court building joined the student defendants' struggle, chanting antigovernment slogans and singing protest songs. Because of this struggle at the court, the trial was completely disrupted.

Upon hearing of the student defendants' struggle in the courtroom, people of all strata extended full support for and solidarity with the struggle and expressed their firm determination to more gallantly stage the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle together with these student defendants.

The courtroom struggle waged by the students who were involved in the sit-in struggle at the American Cultural Center was just. As we know well, some 70 students from many universities in Seoul occupied the American Cultural Center in Seoul, staging the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle and chanting anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans.

As shown well by the students' slogans, the sit-in struggle at the American Cultural Center in Seoul as a just and righteous struggle proceeding from the spirit of national salvation and patriotism. The students' struggle at the Cultural Center, calling for an explanation of the truth of the Kwangju incident and a U.S. apology for it, was a struggle reflecting the unanimous demands of the masses.

The criminals of the Kwangju genocide, in which numerous fellow countrymen were brutally slaughtered, have not been punished until now. Rather, they are now trying to justify their crimes while insulting the Kwangju uprisers and our masses by calling them criminals. Along with this, the United States, one of the ringleaders of the Kwangju massacre, too, has not admitted its crimes. Instead, it has continuously manipulated the treacherous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Such being the situation, thoroughly revealing the truth of the Kwangju incident, punishing the criminals of the incident, the calling for a U.S. apology for it are an urgent problem that cannot be delayed any longer. This is why the students occupied the American Cultural Center in Seoul, the headquarters of the ideological and cultural aggression of the United States against South Korea, and staged the sit-in struggle there. Therefore, the students' occupation of the American Cultural Center in Seoul was only too just in terms of their motives and their ways of struggle.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring illegally arrested the compatriotic students in accordance with the demands of its U.S. bosses and imposed all sorts of persecution upon them. And finally, the Chon Tu-hwan ring began the criminal trial on that day. However, the student defendants staged the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle in the courtroom, rejecting the criminal trial. This is just and righteous. The full support and encouragement extended to the student defendants by the people of all strata were also just.

Today, our masses of people are facing the need to more vigorously stage a joint struggle with students to support their anti-U.S. and antigovernment

struggle. As we know, the students' occupation of the American Cultural Center in Seoul, their struggle in the courtroom, and the overall student struggle throughout the country for independence, democracy, and reunification are to resolve the urgent problem of the survival of the masses.

The student struggle calling for an explanation of the truth of the Kwangju incident, a U.S. apology for the incident, the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime, a guarantee for survival, and national reunification is precisely a struggle for the interests of our masses and workers and peasants in particular. As seen in the struggle of workers at the Daewoo Automobile Company and the Kuro Industrial Complex in Seoul, students have directly joined our working people's struggle for democracy and survival for a joint, solidarity struggle.

At a time when our students are constantly waging their struggle only for our workers and peasants, how can our masses of workers and peasants turn a deaf ear to the students' struggle or idly sit by, looking at it with arms folded? Students are vigorously struggling not only for our masses of workers and peasants, but also to resolve those problems that should have been resolved by our workers and peasants originally. Therefore, our masses of workers and peasants should actively support the students' anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle and vigorously wage a joint, solidarity struggle with the students.

Now, how should our masses of workers and peasant struggle in support of the students' struggle? It is for them to more gallantly wage their anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation and democracy. Vigorously staging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy on the part of our masses of workers and peasants constitutes a great help for the students' struggle. Therefore, our workers and peasants should vigorously continue the joint, solidarity struggle with students against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression of the student movement.

Today, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has further intensified its suppression of patriotic students in an effort to obliterate the daily growing student struggle. Therefore, our masses of workers and peasants should gallantly struggle for the freedom of students' democratic and autonomous activities, for the immediate suspension of the brutal suppression of the patriotic students, and for the unconditional and immediate release of arrested students, including those students involved in the sit-in struggle at the American Cultural Center in Seoul. The masses of workers and peasants should unconditionally support and encourage the struggle of youths and students in South Korea for democracy and reunification under the recognition that this struggle is precisely their own struggle.

VRPR Denounces Sammintu Investigation Results

SK211257 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
18 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the Chon Tu-hwan ring's announcement on the results of the investigation of and its attempt to cruelly punish patriotic students. On 18 July, the Prosecutor's Office announced the investigation results and said that, as a result of this investigation, the Struggle Committee To Reunify the Nation, Win Democracy, and Liberate the Masses [Sammin Struggle Committee], which took the lead in occupying the American Cultural Center in Seoul and in staging a sit-in at this center under the control of the General National Federation of Student Associations, is an organization advocating a violent revolution and benefiting the enemy by tolerating communism. In connection with this, the Prosecutor's Office arrested 56 students, and, of them, 13, including Kim Tae-yong, member of the Subcommittee for the Masses of the Sammin Struggle Committee of the Seoul National University [SNU], Ha Tong-yop, senior of the Biology Department of Yonsei University; Kang Song-kyu, senior of the English Education Department of Koryo University; and Kang Song-o, chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee of Choson University, have been accused of violating the National Security Law. Thus, the Prosecutor's Office has committed a violent act.

The results of the investigation announced by the ruling authorities is absurd from beginning to end. The act of students belonging to the Sammin Struggle Committee, who have been arrested on charges of violating the National Security Law, is righteous, proceeding from the single desire to be patriotic. There is no ground whatsoever to brand and suppress their act as criminal. They should be praised at home. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has suppressed and arrested these patriotic students, is a group of fascist tyrants and is an antinational, antipopular, and treacherous group.

The rulers said that the struggle of the patriotic students belonging to the Sammin Struggle Committee to demand U.S. withdrawal and to achieve independence in this land with the goal of liberating the masses and of achieving democracy and the reunification of the people under the anti-U.S. slogan calling for U.S. withdrawal, constitutes an act benefiting the enemy. This is absurd and outrageous.

No one will want to see the country divided by foreign forces. No one will want to live under interference and domination by foreign countries. As is shown by the Kwangju incident of May 1980 in which 17,000 people were wounded and killed, the misfortunes and sufferings of our people will not be dispelled as long as the United States occupies and dominates the land, nor can we achieve the sovereignty of the people. Therefore, the demand that the Yankees withdraw is a shout unanimously being raised by all the people in this land as well as by students.

Today, the demand to achieve independence is the trend of the world. The peoples of all the countries of the world are unanimously struggling to achieve sovereignty. The struggle to achieve sovereignty under an anti-U.S. slogan in a land where national sovereignty has been violated mercilessly is regarded as an act benefiting the enemy and tolerating communism. We cannot suppress resentment.

The rulers said that the struggle of patriotic students to achieve the reunification of the people, describing foreign forces, including the United States, as responsible for the perpetual division of the Korean Peninsula, constitutes a crime. Is the act of leaving the sovereignty of our people in the hands of the United States and of leaving this land forever occupied by the United States patriotic? It is outrageous to brand the patriotic students' act of pointing out a very obvious and clear fact as one benefiting the enemy. It is well known to the world that the United States is a ringleader which divided our country into the North and South by occupying South Korea following the 15 August liberation in order to seek its strategic aim and which has hindered reunification by deploying U.S. forces numbering more than 40,000 and more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea. Nevertheless, the students' assertion that the United States is responsible for division is branded as criminal, and they have been arrested on charges of violating the National Security Law. This is a treacherous act which could only be committed by such a pro-U.S. today as Chon Tu-hwan.

The treacherous attempt of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to severely punish patriotic students belonging to the Sammin Struggle Committee under the National Security Law by branding their act as one benefiting the enemy and tolerating communism has incurred the unanimous resentment and denunciation of all the people. No matter what suppressive measures it may take, the Chon Tu-hwan group will be unable to check the struggle of our students and people of all walks of life to achieve democracy, independence, and reunification. The Chon Tu-hwan group should correctly view the direction of public sentiment and behave discreetly. It should clearly understand the historic lesson that those who turned their backs against the people did not last long, should immediately stop suppressing the patriotic students, should release all detained patriotic students and patriots, and should step down from the seat of power without delay.

VRPR Hails Seoul Student Demonstrations

SK181415 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
18 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the antigovernment demonstrations students from many universities in Seoul are valiantly staging against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression of students and workers.

As has already been reported, on the afternoon of 15 July, some 300 students from many universities, including Seoul National University and Korea

University, in Seoul held an indignation rally to protest against the authorities' suppression of the student movement and the labor movement and to demand the release of their fellow students detained by the police as well as the dismissal of the minister of education. After the rally, the students staged an antigovernment demonstration, throwing Molotov cocktails and stones at the police, and began a sit-in at the library of Yonsei University. The students who staged the sit-in shouted such slogans as "Down with Chon Tu-hwan," "Release the arrested students and workers," and "Recognize free labor unions."

On 11 July, some 300 Songgyungwan University students staged a demonstration against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's policy of importing foreign agricultural products, shouting such slogans as "Guarantee the livelihood of farmers."

On 10 July, some 250 Seoul National University students held a rally against the suppression of the movement for the masses and democratization. At the rally, the students held a report meeting to sum up rural service work and adopted a resolution elucidating their stand on the recent campus and labor problems. They also formed a committee to oppose the suppression of the movement for the masses and democratization.

These righteous struggles of students have been highly appraised by and have been the focus of attention of the masses of all walks of life. Noteworthy in the recent struggle is, above all, that our righteous students are tenaciously waging an unyielding struggle without being frustrated even in the face of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist offensive.

To drastically obliterate the student movement, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is kicking up unprecedented fascist rackets, arresting core members of the student movement. Some (?400,000)-1,000,000 won in cash prizes is being offered for each of the 27 students, including the chairmen of the general associations of students of Korea University, Yonsei University, and Songgyungwan University. This fact alone shows well what stage the fascist suppression of the student movement and the labor movement has reached.

Undaunted by this grim situation, students are bravely struggling against suppression. On 10 July, Seoul National University students declared that they will endlessly struggle against the dictatorship suppressing the movement for the masses and democratization. In the wake of this, students have daily held rallies and have staged demonstrations and sit-ins, demanding the resignation of the director of police headquarters, the home affairs minister, and Chon Tu-hwan--all of whom are responsible for suppression.

Furthermore, students are continuing the struggle even during their summer vacation. This is a noteworthy thing which has been unprecedented in the past student movement. It is also very desirable for students to stage a valiant struggle to defend the rights and interests of the worker-peasant masses and to realize solidarity between the labor movement and the peasant movement in the midst of fascist suppression.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is blocking solidarity between the student struggle and the worker-peasant movement while suppressing the struggle of workers under the pretext of camouflaging employment and hampering the rural service work of students. However, students are undaunted by this. Having recognized the inevitability of joining forces with the worker-peasant movement through the past struggle, our students are stoutly fighting, upholding such slogans reflecting the urgent interests of the working masses as "Recognize free labor unions" and "Guarantee the livelihood of farmers." In addition, they are appealing to all forces for the masses and democratization to turn out to a united solidarity struggle. This shows well known brave the struggle youths and students are waging to realize solidarity with the worker-peasant masses even in the midst of fascist suppression.

Students and workers who have successively waged a struggle in the midst of fascist suppression will more fiercely fight, upholding such slogans that speak for our masses and reflect the interests of the working masses. It is particularly expected that, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the 15 August liberation, they will bravely wage the movement for reunification, upholding reunification-oriented slogans. By echoing the appeal of fighting students, the patriotic masses of all walks of life should (?wage) a joint struggle of solidarity with their struggle.

Radio Denounces Students' Trial

SK270342 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Hooligan Military Counter-measures"]

[Text] The South Korean military fascist clique is attempting to stage a trial of the patriotic students involved in the struggle of seizing the American Cultural Center in a very fascist manner. It has been learned that at the second trial, the fascist clique will conduct separate hearings of the 20 indicted students. It has nullified the admission tickets already issued and has decided to restrict the issuance of the new admission tickets.

Since the trial racket held on 15 July was disrupted because of the fierce resistance of the patriotic students and audience, the rascals have decided to take such fascist steps after running amok to work out countermeasures. This is a wicked scheme to punish the patriotic students on charges of violating evil laws by forcibly carrying out the murderous trial against them. This is a violent challenge to the patriotic students, youth, and people in South Korea. Even a South Korean radio has disclosed that the type of trial worked out by the puppets is new in the history of judicature. Thus, it is a fascist measure unprecedented in history.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique staged a trial of lightening speed, only taking 2 minutes to judge each individual, just as in the military trial on the Kwangju popular uprisers, and perpetrated a slanderous and lightening trial without the indicted persons in attendance and with the lawyers and audience

walking out, just as in the trial of the people involved in the Kim Tae-chung incident, thus achieving a new record in dark fascist trials. No one could perpetrate such an atrocious trial as dragging into court one by one those involved in the same case. This is a vicious, military, hooligan type trial which can be worked out only by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

The fact that the patriotic students in Seoul seized the American Cultural Center and staged a sit-in is an extremely just struggle and cannot be subject to punishment. They carried out such activities to receive an open apology from the murderous ringleaders, being unable to suppress their grudges because the U.S. imperialists instigated the Chon Tu-hwan clique to immerse Kwangju into a sea of blood. Their struggle, a demonstration of patriotism and of justice, has been highly praised by the people at home and abroad. This notwithstanding, the puppets regarded the acts of the students as crime and had them arrested and imprisoned. The puppets are attempting to punish them after bringing them into the murderous court.

How could the patriotic students and audience remain as onlookers of such a ridiculous trial? They sternly refused the criminal trial in which the nation sellers attempted to strangle the patriots shouting "Who is punishing whom?" and "Who is the real criminal?" Their acts are by all means just.

Nevertheless, the puppets are attempting to carry out the trial at any cost even changing the type of trial into a fascist one. This shows that they are frightened and embarrassed by the tenacious court struggle of the patriotic students and audience and that they are frantically running amok to block their resistance. The rascals are attempting to block the mass resistance of the patriotic students by trying them separately and to punish them at last. Through such vicious plots, the puppets fully revealed that they are a peerless nation-selling fascist group which indiscriminately carries out anything if it is good for maintaining their fascist rule, following the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist masters.

Announcing the so-called results of investigation of the Sammin Struggle Committee recently, the puppets are frantically running amok to strengthen the fascist repressive offensive against the patriotic students and people. However, the puppets must clearly remember that no matter how desperately they adhere to vicious countermeasures, they can never frustrate the will of the South Korean students and people, who have courageously risen in the sacred struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification rather than severely live as slaves of the colonial fascists.

The fascist clique may punish the patriotic students through a dark atrocious trial today, but the patriotic students will bring the rascals to a trial by the people tomorrow and will punish them at last. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should bear this in mind and act with discretion. It should stop the murderous trial rackets and release the patriotic students immediately and unconditionally.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH'S SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS

Repressive Acts Against Students Condemned

SK250401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)—The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is trying to harshly penalize the students involved in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" Building, stung by their daring court struggle, according to radio reports from Seoul.

Much upset by the frustration of their trial, the fascist clique replaced the puppet minister of justice with another one and, on the 20th, seated the chief of the first public security sector of the "Supreme Prosecutor's Office," an element of the worst type, at the post of the head of the public security department of the puppet Seoul District Prosecutor's Office.

On the same day, the puppet clique changed the president of Seoul University on the charge of disobedience to their order to impose "harsher penalties" including expulsion upon the students involved in the occupation of the "U.S.I.S." building in Seoul.

The puppets decided to "question" the students in trial separately and hold two or three hearings a week, instead of the scheduled one and nullify the already issued "admission tickets" for holding the trial behind a more tightly closed door.

On the evening of 22 July, the puppet police headquarters jailed 9 university graduates who had published and distributed the book "Kibal" read among students, on the strength of the fascist "national security law, by connecting them with the investigations into the Sammin Struggle Committee.

On the 23rd, the fascist hangmen staged a trial of Chong Kwang-mo, Kwon Yong-pae, So Chin-hwa and Kwon So-yong, students of Pusan University, at the puppet Pusan District Criminal Court, and sentenced them to prison terms up to two years.

South Students Protest Campus Repression

SK262330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2320 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)--More than 400 students of Koryo University in Seoul held a forum against campus repression in the daytime of 23 July at the university and staged a sit-in strike in protest against the removal by the university authorities of the "cenotaph for the repose of those who died after their forcible conscription into the army" erected in front of the students hall, according to South Korean newspapers.

The students continued the sit-in for two hours in demand of the restoration to its original shape of the cenotaph to the memory of the patriotic students who had been killed in cold blood after being forcibly enlisted into the puppet army and an end to the puppet clique's suppression of campus.

Twenty-five representatives of the students who were released from the puppet army swarmed to the office of the president of the university on the morning of 23 July and staged a sit-in in protest against the removal of the "cenotaph."

On the same day, over 200 students of Yonsei University held an inaugural ceremony of the death-defying struggle committee to check the suppression of the people's movement for democracy and issued a statement.

The statement strongly demands the "release of the detained workers and students" and "cancellation of the application of the 'National Security Law' to detained students."

Over 150 students of Songgyungwan University also held a campus demonstration that day.

On the 22nd, more than 250 students of Elwa Women's University held a meeting denouncing the suppression of campus and staged a sit-in strike.

KDLA Denounces South's Student Suppression

SK290347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--In the name of human conscience and law the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association bitterly denounces the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for trampling underfoot justice, conscience and patriotism by abusing the name of the sacred law.

A spokesman of the KDLA stressed this in a statement published in denunciation of the South Korean military fascist clique for intensifying as never before the fascist suppression of students and people who call for justice and patriotism under the cloak of "establishment of law and order."

Pointing out that the South Korean puppet's arrest of patriotic students including those involved in the Sammin Struggle Committee is illegal and the

brutal penalization of them by invoking the "National Security Law" and various kinds of other evil laws is an unpardonable crime, the statement says:

As a main excuse for criminating the Sammin Struggle Committee and progressive students the fascist clique says that they branded the United States as a neo-colonial dominator and the chief obstacle to way for national reunification and asserted that reunification can be achieved only when the United States withdraws.

This cannot be any legal ground to arrest and penalise the patriotic students.

The U.S. imperialists are aggressors who have illegally occupied South Korea, shameful neo-colonial dominators who have stayed on in South Korea for 40 years, trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the nation and the very one barring the reunification of our country.

How can the law patronizing the aggressors and suppressing patriotic students be called for a law?

We strong hold that the fascist clique's suppression of South Korean patriotic students and people must be stopped at once and patriotic students who were groundlessly arrested and are illegally tried to set free unconditionally and immediately.

Rally Results in Jail Terms

SK242351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2339 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on 22 July imposed prison terms of one year and six months upon Kin Chong-hyok, chairman of the Struggle Committee for Defense of National Independence, and Pak Kyong-ae, a co-ed of Songgyungwan University, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Those students joined a demonstration of more than 800 workers and students in May, scattering anti-"government" handbills and shouting slogans on the rooftop of a building in Yongsan District, Seoul. The puppet clique brutally tortured them after detaining them on charges of violation of the fascist "Law on Assembly and Demonstration" and, at last, sentenced them to penal servitude charging them with involvement in the Sammin Struggle Committee.

On the same day the fascist clique sentenced Yi Song-chol and Chong Tae-in, former students of Kyongbuk University, respectively to prison terms of 2 years and one year and six months, for their occupation of the room of the venal president of the university in a struggle in September last year.

Improper Treatment of Intruders Assailed

SK250355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--The 17-member defence counsel which pleads for the students involved in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in the court sent a letter of protest to the puppet minister of justice and the public procurator-general on 23 July demanding the withdrawal of the unreasonable sanctions applied against them, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Confronted with the daring court struggle of the students, the fascist clique additionally imposed "isolation penalty" upon all of the 20 students referred to trial, banning them from meeting visitors, correspondence and contact with the outside for 15 days.

Earlier, on the 20th, the defence counsel issued a statement in protest against the fascist clique's high-handed acts against patriotic students.

Branding the step as "a crafty ruse to deprive the students of their rights to defence by barring their meeting with lawyers," the defence counsel said that the authorities will have to bear full responsibility for this step."

Chongnyon Organs Condemn Student Suppression

SK251510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Jul (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Students Studying at Japanese Schools and the Committee of Korean Students in Japan issued a joint statement on 22 July sharply denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group's suppression of patriotic students.

Pointing out that the fascist clique, in the "results of investigations" published on 18 July, branded the Sammin Struggle Committee, an organization under the "National Federation of Students," as a "pro-communist organization" and detained 13 students belonging to it, the statement notes: This fascist outrage is a desperate reactionary offensive for suppressing and stifling the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy which is rapidly growing among the students and people.

Recalling that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique recently made a wholesale arrest of students and expelled and disciplined many patriotic students, it stresses:

Those who must be severely judged in South Korea are none other than the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which resorts to fascist repression, submitting to the U.S. imperialists.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must unconditionally release the detained students and all the political prisoners and step down without delay.

Religious Organ Demands Student Release

SK251515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--More than 20 members of the Young Christians' Council staged a sit-in strike for two days in demand of the release of imprisoned democratic figures, according to the South Korean paper CHOSON ILBO.

They staged a sit-in strike at the Christian Hall in Chongno District, Seoul, on 18 and 19 July in protest against the fascist clique's repression and in demand of the release of the director of the Sammin Struggle Committee and permanent chairman of the Youth Federation of the Movement for Democracy who had been arrested on charges of involvement in the activities of the Sammin Struggle Committee.

According to another South Korean paper, over 30 parents of the students who had been arrested on the same charges staged on 22 July an all-night sit-in, in the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democratization to push their five-point demand including "release imprisoned students," "don't treat patriotic students as pro-communists" and "professors, don't yield to suppression."

Student, Worker Struggle Order Assailed

SK290100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2349 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on 27 July instructed the prosecution offices throughout South Korea in the name of the puppet minister of justice to thoroughly control the struggle of students and workers, according to a radio report from Seoul. The military hooligans also instructed them to rigorously deal with the court struggle of students and workers against the fascist murderous trial.

What cannot be overlooked in particular is the fact that the fascist clique cried about "national security" and is threatening students and workers, wielding the "National Security Law," a vicious murderous law.

Facts tell that the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans try to more brutally crack down upon even the slightest expression of will on the part of students and workers at the point of the bayonet and harshly deal with them by invoking the evil law.

Students' Struggle Against Suppression

SK291120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--Over 200 students of colleges and universities in Seoul including Songgyungwan and Kukmin Universities held the Third Congress of the Northern District Council of the "National Federation

of Students" at Kukmin University on 25 July and published a statement denouncing the fascist clique's suppression, according to South Korean newspapers.

The statement strongly demanded the "release of arrested students and workers."

At the end of the congress, the students launched a demonstration, chanting slogans.

On 24 July more than 300 students of Koryo University held a campus meeting against the suppression of the campus and staged a demonstration. Over 100 students of Yonse University also held a street demonstration on the same day.

That day more than 30 members of the Council of the Popular Culture Movement who had staged a sit-in strike in protest against the suppression of the popular art exhibition published a statement titled "Don's Suppress the Popular Art Movement."

Over 10 men of letters of South Korea staged an all-night sit-in strike on 25 July in protest against the seizure of the printscript of NATIONAL LITERATURE NO 5, organ of the Council of Men of Culture for Freedom.

CSO: 4100/645

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON S. KOREAN STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Student Leader's Trial

SK300805 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)—The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on 29 July held the second murderous trial of Kim Min-sok, chairman of the "National Federation of Students," who was arrested and prosecuted on charge of involvement in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul by means of separate interrogation, according to a radio report from South Korea.

The puppets posted over 400 policemen at five doors to the court and around it, throwing a water-tight cordon to prevent the entry of observers into the court.

The father of the "defendant" and only a few people were allowed to enter the court as observers.

The first trial of students involved in the occupation of the "USIS" building, which was held on 15 July by the fascist clique was totally frustrated by the persistent struggle of students and observers at the court.

South Crackdown Denounced

SK300811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Korean Students Committee published a statement denouncing the South Korean military fascist clique for having issued the so-called "intermediary results of the investigation" of the Sammin Struggle Committee and launching an all-round crackdown on the campus by mobilising all the suppressive forces.

Noting that it was a logical result of the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges that the South Korean students organised the "National Federation of Students," the Sammin Struggle Committee and various

other organisations, called for the liberation of the masses, democracy and independent national reunification and waged such a patriotic struggle as the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul, the statement says: The South Korean puppets must stop at once the reckless suppressive racket against patriotic students, cancel the fabrication of the "law on special steps" to suppress progressive students and unconditionally and immediately release the illegally arrested patriotic students.

The statement expresses the belief that the progressive student organisations and students of the whole world will continue to extend active support and firm solidarity for the patriotic struggle of South Korean students.

CSO: 4100/673

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON 1988 OLYMPICS

Castro's Remarks

SK300343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)--A press interview of Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the venue of the Olympic games in 1988 is supported in foreign countries.

The All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in their joint statement on 19 July said they actively support the proposal of the president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba on holding half of the Olympic Games in the south and the other half in the north since the designation of Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Olympiad is a splittist one dividing the Korean Peninsula.

The statement emphasizes that this proposal is a most just one to prevent the Olympic games from falling a victim to the political intrigues of the imperialists and let all sportsmen of socialist and other countries participate in the games.

The Peruvian paper LA REPUBLICA 13 July said: The president of the Cuban Council of Ministers said Olympiad should be held in the north and south of Korea. Accordingly, preparations should be made for this, he noted.

The paper said Cuba declared its decision not to participate in the 1988 Olympic Games in a statement issued to the delegates to the 4th congress of the Latin-American Federation of Journalists held in Havana.

The Mozambican paper NOTICIAS, the Lebanese paper AL SHARQ, the British paper ASIAN TIMES, and the Indian paper PATRIOT reported the reasonable proposal of the president of the Cuban Council of Ministers on the venue of the Olympiad from 14 to 25 July.

NODONG SINMUN Hails Proposal

SK010445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today come out with commentaries on the proposal for the cosponsorship of the 24th Olympic Games by the North and South of Korea put forward in a press statement made by Chong Chun-ki, vice premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 30 July.

The papers view the cosponsorship proposal as a most realistic and reasonable way for delivering the Olympic movement from the crisis and bringing the games to a success.

The author of the NODONG SINMUN commentary says: The vice premier, proposing the cosponsorship of the 24th Olympic Games in his statement, said it would be reasonable to name the games "Korea Olympiad" or "Pyongyang-Seoul, Korea, Olympiad" and hold a half of the games in Pyongyang and the other half in Seoul and form a unified team of North and South of Korea for the games.

Pointing to the crisis facing the Olympic movement now on account of the decision to hold the 24th Olympiad in the south of divided Korea, the commentary says: All the socialist countries and a great many nonaligned and Third World nations do not recognise South Korea as an independent state nor have they any relations with it.

The designation of Seoul, South Korea, utterly unqualified for hosting the Olympic Games as the venue of the 24th Olympiad is, to all intents and purposes, an offspring of insidious political intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists and puppet clique seek through the Olympiad to make South Korea appear as an "independent state," justify the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and create a climate for faking up "two Koreas."

If the Olympiad is hosted in one part of divided Korea, it would result in encouraging the splittists' moves to create "two Koreas" and aggravating the tensions by inciting antagonism and confrontation between North and South, not national unity. It would also cause the split of the Olympic movement itself.

The socialist countries and many nonaligned and Third World countries have strongly opposed from the beginning the holding of the Olympic Games in Seoul. This shows their apprehensions about the grave consequences to be entailed by this.

If the Olympic Games are held only in Seoul as demanded by the splittists, therefore, not only socialist countries but also many nonaligned and Third World countries will not be able to participate in them.

The co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games by North and South is the most reasonable way for holding them successfully and preventing the split of the Olympic movement.

Anyone who values the Olympic movement and hopes for friendship among nations, peace and the reunification of Korea would not have any reason or ground whatsoever to oppose our proposal for co-hosting the Olympiad.

We express the hope that the governments and figures of the public and sports circles of all countries of the world will manifest full support to our fair and aboveboard proposal.

CSO: 4100/673

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH'S POSITION IN RED CROSS TALKS EXAMINED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 438, 7 Jun 85 pp 1K-9K

[Text] North-South Red Cross Talks in Seoul and North's Posture Toward Dialogue

1. The Eighth Plenary Session of the North-South Red Cross Talks

(Seoul--Naewoe) From 27 through 30 May (4 days and 3 nights), the eighth plenary session of the North-South Red Cross talks was held at Sheraton Hotel in Seoul.

Discussion was held at the plenary session that was held on 28 and 29 May. Business level contacts were made in the evening of the 29th and in the morning of the 30th.

At the first day session, representatives of both sides explained their proposals. At the second day session, views were exchanged and discussions were held on those proposals.

The content of discussions held at the two sessions was as follows:

"The ROK Red Cross" side proposed that those five agenda items on which an agreement was already reached be discussed one by one, and that the displaced families group visit native places on an exchange basis around 15 August.

Namely, the following relatively concrete proposals were put up: that the exchange of letters of request designed to verify whether displaced members of the family are alive or not and of letters of reply to the request; that an interview room be established at Panmunjom in order to make arrangements for meetings of displaced families for reunion; that wires and telephone communications channels be utilized for exchange of letters; that, as for the issue of reunion of displaced families, they be allowed to make decisions freely on their own about where to live; and that articles left by deceased members and their remains be allowed to be sent to members who are still alive and moving of tombs be allowed.

Furthermore, the following items of proposals, on which both sides already agreed at the fourth plenary session, were presented: that a joint committee of the North-South Red Cross and a joint office of the North-South Red Cross at Panmunjom be established (by 15 August); and that the first group of displaced families to visit their native places be formed of a certain scale on the occasion of the [15 August] Liberation Day this year and places to be visited mutually be designated.

On the other hand, the North Korean Red Cross delegation, putting up a cause of accelerating the discussion of agenda, proposed that agenda items, from no 1 through no 5, be discussed in a package, not one by one. It asserted that "free travel of displaced families" be the nucleus item that should be settled before anything else.

The delegation also proposed that displaced families, who have credentials issued by their side, be allowed to travel freely through Panmunjom or Ch'orwon and the period of their stay be not more than a month--"a new package settlement proposal." It also proposed that a joint office be established at Panmunjom and Ch'orwon, and that a joint committee of the North-South Red Cross be established.

Furthermore, in order to create an atmosphere of the North-South Red Cross conference and to mark the 40th anniversary of the 15 August liberation, the delegation proposed that exchange visits of art performance groups be made--a folk song and dance group (a total of around 100 members in the group) which is made up of members of the Red Cross and which is led by the president of the Red Cross.

Regarding these proposals from both sides, the second meeting had an exchange of views to bring about a mutual approach; however, no clear-cut agreement was reached. Both sides, however, felt that proposals of both sides had much in common. They agreed that the ninth plenary session be held on 27 August at Pyongyang.

As for the issue of the exchange of art groups, proposed by the north side, and of the exchange visits of displaced families to their native places, proposed by the south side, the business level contacts brought about an agreement that those two groups be made into one team and the visits be made around 15 August, and that concrete measures for the visits be mapped at the business level contacts scheduled to be made on the coming 15 July.

2. North Korean Puppets' Attitude Toward "the Dialogue"

First: Attempts to change the characteristics of the Red Cross

North Korea's basic stand on the settlement of the displaced family [problem] is fundamentally different from that of ours.

Namely, taking a different stand from ours that the settlement of the problem of displaced families is a humanistic issue, North Korea regards that as a political problem.

North Korea's view is that the process in which displaced families came about in the south and the north has to do with the 25 June Incident, an ideological issue, and that the process is a result of what the displaced families themselves chose.

Therefore, at the preliminary conference for the North-South Red Cross talks held in the 1970's, too, North Korea dealt with the issue of displaced families in line with such a statement as that "the problem would be automatically solved when the north and the south are unified in one," and that "there is no reason why we have to be in a hurry to solve the problem." North Korea wanted to push the Red Cross talks only while watching the progress in the political talks, which was called "the North-South Coordination Committee."

Such a basic stand of North Korea is still in effect today. In the eighth conference held recently, too, representatives of the north side wanted to have those five agenda items, to which both sides agreed, discussed not "one by one" but in a package deal by materializing its proposal for "free travel."

Such a formula of solving problems may be regarded as one identical with that shown in dealing with the unification problem, which it asserted should be solved politically in a package deal.

Namely, to discuss the five agenda items one by one--as proposed by the ROK Red Cross side--would be to follow, in dealing with the unification [problem], "the method of approach that is functionalistic and of a gradual course." Thus North Korea was opposed to that and insisted on a solution in compliance with the principle of a package settlement.

Meanwhile, what should be pointed out here without fail is that there is a possibility of North Korea putting up "the theory of forming an environment socially and legally" on which it insisted in the 1970's for the stage of materializing free travel.

In other words, [North Korea thinks] that it is necessary to create an atmosphere in which free travel could be carried out smoothly, and that, in order to do so, North Korea might put up a proposal for abolition of the National Security Act (in connection with the Anti-Communist Law) and of anti-communist policies.

They persistently put up such a proposal whenever they presented a formula for unification. So there is no doubt about it that, in connection with the free travel proposal, too, they would certainly put up such a proposal.

To weaken anti-communist policies and the anti-communist atmosphere in South Korea is to create, in turn, an accept-communism and ally-with-communism atmosphere as a result. To do so would also mean the attainment of basic objectives they have been seeking through the North-South dialogue.

Therefore, it is a sure fact that North Korea would not carry on the Red Cross talks simply to settle pure humanistic problems. It wants to change the characteristics of the Red Cross talks and make them political.

Second: Minimizing Substantial Settlement

It is crystal clear that North Korea would not only turn the Red Cross talks, which are designed to settle the problem of displaced families, into "a political talk" but also try to "minimize" the settlement of the problem.

Displaced families here means primarily those displaced families that came about on the occasion of the June 25th Incident: relations between those who came over to the south and those family members and relatives still remaining in the north [are in question]. Thus, on the part of North Korea, putting up a problem like this is to touch it on a sore spot.

Although the sure number of those displaced families is not available, they are generally referred to as "one million displaced families." The number of those who went over to the north is very small, while those who came over to the south from the north is far greater in number. And, putting up this problem would be to touch the establishment of the north in a sore spot in terms of competition between the establishments of the north and the south. That is why North Korea takes a stand of minimizing substantial settlement of this problem.

In North Korea, meanwhile, in order to maintain the despotic establishment of Kim Il-song, "The Concentrated Guidance of the Central Party Headquarters" took effect in the final portion of the 1950's. Through this guidance, North Korea carried out a work of making a list of those families whose members went over to the south and has been implementing policies of discrimination against them since then.

As for the policy toward those families whose members went over to the south, they were largely divided into two groups called "the group to be embraced" and "the group over which an absolute authority is to be held." And some of these families were segregated from others by sending them to remote mountainous areas far from the Armistice Line and the Pyongyang and central areas.

Thus, if the problem of displaced families is solved orderly--death or being alive is verified, meetings for reunion are arranged, and letters are exchanged--North Korea would be reversely affected by that greatly in terms of the maintenance of its establishment, it is clear. Therefore, it is necessary for North Korea to minimize that solution of the problem.

In other words, North Korea would like to solve the problem within a very limited range, that is, free travel of displaced families. Therefore, North Korea insisted that that method be "a nuclear issue" in the settlement of the problem of displaced families.

Third: Creation of Conditions for Realization of the Tripartite Talk

The most nuclear issue in North Korea's strategy toward the south is the materialization of a tripartite talk and, consequently, the withdrawal of the U.S. forces in Korea through the talk.

This is a primary factor not only in their policy of revolution toward the south but also in their materialization of the establishment of the Federal Republic.

Meanwhile, the very practical objective in the tripartite talk proposed by North Korea is the United States. The U.S. attitude toward that is, in short, that the prerequisite for the talk be contacts between the north and the south. Thus, North Korea proposed that "a national assembly talk" be held, and has been trying to settle the issue of the declaration of non-aggression. And, if all these are realized, North Korea thinks, 'the United States would have to come to the tripartite talk, as North Korea's strategy goes.

"The national assembly talk" could be held, or be held with expected successes, only when the North-South Red Cross talk is carried out smoothly. Therefore, it is rather imperative for North Korea to carry out the Red Cross talks, even for the purpose of creating conditions for the political talk called "national assembly talk," and even if North Korea would have to take a handicapped position in the settlement of the problem of displaced families.

The economic talks are also in the same context for that matter.

As cited above, one can see that North Korea has been seeking multiple objectives with complicated ulterior motives in the settlement of the problem of displaced families--this was shown at the eighth conference of the North-South Red Cross talks.

It is noteworthy what stand North Korea would take at the forthcoming business level contacts that are scheduled to be held on 15 July. We can foresee that North Korea would assume a very flexible attitude at the contacts.

The reasons for that are that the issue of exchange visit of the art performance group and the native place visit group has been basically agreed upon already, and that the only agreement needed is to be on the matters of the scale of the groups, procedures of visiting, and the period of stay.

Meanwhile, the humanistic settlement of the problem of displaced families is so urgent that it cannot be delayed any longer. At this juncture when both the north and the south are seeking to ease tension, in particular, it is imperative for the north side to carry out with sincerity the resumed talks of the North-South Red Cross and to overcome any entities that may cause any loss and to submit tamely to it.

However, we must not have any hasty expectations. We need to put up patience and exert effort continuously, needless to say.

7989

CSO: 4107/210

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

EIGHTH RED CROSS TALKS REPORTED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 438, 7 Jun 85 pp 1R-9R

[Text] Facts About Reports On the Eighth North-South Red Cross Talks

(Seoul--Naewoe) After holding some noteworthy discussions in the final round of business level contacts between both sides, the 84-man delegation of the North Korean Red Cross wound up a 2-day talk of the North-South Red Cross' eighth conference, which was held on 28 and 29 May. The delegation returned to North Korea on 30 May crossing the Armistice Line.

It was agreed that exchange visits by the displaced families to their native places and by art performance groups would be carried out around the 40th anniversary of the August 15th, and that concrete details, including the scale of the visits, visits' itineraries, and travel procedures of those visiting groups, would be discussed in the coming 15 July contacts between business level delegations at Panmunjom. Thus it was felt that a breakthrough hole for breathing had been opened through the blocking wall of division.

Two sessions of the eighth talks themselves failed to reach any substantial agreement worthy to mention, although the atmosphere of talks was improved compared to former ones. Fact is that those sessions even gave an impression of talks largely designed for exhibition and publicity.

As if they were reflecting such an atmosphere of talks, the press media of the North Korean puppets, [reporting] about the eighth conference of North-South Red Cross, tended to place emphasis, far from providing objective reports, on unilateral, eccentric reports and comments, which mainly contained political propaganda. The facts introduced about the ROK by the North Korean puppets during the talks often carried the images distorted through squint eyes of a blind ideology.

As for [the reports] made by the press media of the North Korean puppets up to 27 May--prior to the entry into Seoul of the North Korean Red Cross delegation--their broadcasting and newspaper reports launched some fault-picking propaganda by stating that the ROK side "continued to stage slandering propaganda against the north side" on the eve of the eighth North-South Red Cross talks, and that "such an act is a deliberate attempt to cast a hitch on the forthcoming talks." They highly praised the incident of the occupation of the United States Cultural Service office by some

university students. They gave impetus, with fierce tones, to the agitation designed to create disturbance in the south. Thus they cast a dark shadow at the talks that were doing to be resumed in 12 years.

The North Korean puppets, in a commentary carried by the party organ "NODONG SINMUN" dated 28 May 1985, on which they sent the 84-man North Korean Red Cross delegation, its attendance party, and reporters, passed, as usual for them, the buck to the ROK side for a series of ruptures and delays, in the past, of the North-South dialogue. The commentary then put up a blocking view by stating that "no dialogue can be launched under these circumstances."

The North Korean puppets, on 27 May, took a stand of making exceptionally fast reports, in their central and Pyongyang broadcasting programs, about the departure of their delegation from Pyongyang (26 May), arrival at Seoul via Panmunjom (27 May), announcement of a statement after the arrival, the courtesy visit to President Yu Ch'ang-sun of the great ROK Red Cross, and the holding of a reception in the evening of that day. They inserted in the reports the following propaganda phrases: "contacts and a dialogue which have been brought about by our delivery of flood relief goods" and "the humanistic mission of the Red Cross."

However, the North Korean puppet broadcasts on that day reported the fact that some of the members of the North Korean Red Cross delegation could not join the courtesy visit to Chairman Yu Ch'ang-sun of the great ROK Red Cross. Quoting the content of the press conference given by the spokesman of the North Korean Red Cross delegation, the broadcasts launched a unilateral denunciation in a nervous reponse, attributing the fact to "an improper action," which they labeled "a scheme designed to create an artificial difficulty over the delegation's activities."

Furthermore, on that day, a commentary, entitled "the Humanistic Problems of the Red Cross Must Be Solved in Conformity with the People's Expectations," made by the Central Broadcasting Station in timing to the arrival in Seoul of the North Korean Red Cross delegation. It tried hard to rationalize their stand taken in unilaterally postponing the resumption of talks on the pretext of the Team Spirit 85. It made the following propaganda statement: "On the basis of this talk, we will contribute to making a breakthrough for the unity and unification of the people of the fatherland."

The Central Broadcasting and Pyongyang Broadcasting Stations carried reports about the talks simultaneously around 2 hours after the first day session opened at 10 am on 28 May. Contents of the reports were as follows: In August 1985, there will be an exchange visit by 100-man art performance groups which would be made up of members of Red Cross of both sides; and offices of a joint Red Cross Commission will be established in Panmunjom and Ch'orwon. The reports included only the proposals of the North Korean Red Cross; they did not mention anything about proposals of the ROK Red Cross side.

Propaganda media of the North Korean puppets, in their reports on that day, too, about the attendance by members of both delegations and their attendants at the luncheon which was held, following the day's session, at the Sheraton Hotel under the sponsorship of Cho Yong-sik, Chairman of the Committee for the Acceleration of Reunion of 10 Million Displaced Families, took an eccentric stand of reporting with emphasis on moves of the North Korean Red Cross.

Reports of the North Korean puppets about the second session of the talks, held on 29 May, were focused on "a package discussion of five items of proposals" and "free travel"--proposals made by the North Korean Red Cross side. News about the ROK Red Cross side were also included in them; however, they insisted that "a package discussion" and "free travel" were most reasonable.

The North Korean broadcasts carried, in the afternoon of 27 May, news about the closing of the 2-day conference: they quoted remarks of the chief of the North Korean Red Cross delegation, asserting that "no satisfactory agreement was reached on the issues on the agenda." They again emphasized that free travel is the nucleus issue that must be settled before anything else. They then noted that "the south side must deal with this proposal seriously and make an affirmative response to this in the next meeting."

However, when the final business level contacts, which were held after the 2-day conference, brought about, through generosity on the part of the ROK Red Cross, a dramatic agreement that an exchange visit be made by the group of displaced families to their native places and by a public performance group on or about the coming 15 August, and that a business level contact be made on concrete measures for the exchange visit, the 30 May issue of "NODONG SINMUN" and the Pyongyang Broadcasting Station again made a propaganda statement that "a package discussion" and "free travel" are a new and epoch-making proposal." They then reported that "the south side made it clear that it had agreed in principle to our proposal." They then made the following propaganda statements: that "as in the past, we will, from now on, too, exercise all our efforts to bring about progress in the Red Cross talks"; and that "we expect that the south side, too, will positively respond to our sincere efforts."

Then the North Korean broadcasts reported about the statement made by the North Korean Red Cross delegation on the occasion of its departure from Seoul, quoting the statement. They carried timely reports about the delegation's arrival at Panmunjom and at Pyongyang and those items on which the both sides had agreed.

The North Korean puppets' propaganda media, during the period of the North-South Red Cross conference and before and after the period, lost their heads over the agitation designed to create tension over the distorted rumor of "the fuss of invading the north." They gave impetus to strategic slanders and agitations, directed toward the south, which were designed to create disturbance in the ROK society, taking advantage of the campus disorders of schools. In connection with the North-South dialogue, meanwhile, they put emphasis on the propaganda designed to rationalize their stand centering around their proposal for a "national assembly conference."

The North Korean Red Cross delegation and party showed an attitude somewhat softer than before during their stay in Seoul. However, such an attitude, cited above, of the North Korean puppets' propaganda and agitation media has again reminded us of the fact that there has been no change whatsoever in their strategy toward the south.

Moreover, the article entitled "The Visit to the Folk Customs Village" (carried at 10:15 am) and the article entitled "The Impression at the Visit to the Samsung Electronics" (carried at 10:05 pm), which were carried respectively by the Pyongyang Broadcasting Station and the Central Broadcasting Station on 30 May, on which the North Korean Red Cross delegation returned to Pyongyang, clearly showed us how distorted their view of the south was.

In the afternoon of 28 May, the North Korean Red Cross delegation and party visited, for sightseeing, the Folk Customs Village in Yongin, guided by the ROK Red Cross side. They expressed interest in the preservation of the traditional culture and held free conversations with the people who were there for sightseeing. They had the tongdong wine and even sang poems. These are the facts already reported.

Nevertheless, the Pyongyang Broadcasting Station of the North Korean puppets labeled the Folk Customs Village, which their delegation and party visited, as "a village built by the South Korean authorities for the nominal cause of carrying on and preserving what they call cultural traditions." It then went on to present the following traveler's description made by those who were turned to color-blindness through a misguided ideology: that "the village, different from the feudal rural village, was equipped with outdoor recreation grounds, indoor performance halls, recreation rooms, and restaurants with bars and 'the geisha sightseeing' was thriving there in and around those facilities cited above"; that "it was obvious without explanation that the village was designed to replay the scene in which the olden day yangbans sang poems depicting the moon and flowers with geisha services"; and that "what they call Folk Customs Village is a feudalistic version of recreational sightseeing village which is disguised by means of the blood of the people."

The North Korean puppets' broadcast was bent on slandering with the following fabulous statements: that "the village nakedly shows the social vices in which the peasants, handicraftsmen, and especially slaves, who were subjugated, in terms of social status, to the yangbans in olden days, had to follow orders and instructions from them"; that "incomprehensible to us was their assertion that the degraded life of those feudal yangbans, who live in idleness exploiting and suppressing the people, represents the national tradition"; and that "we thought it possible that such a society brings up the helpless people, whose national consciousness of independence is paralyzed, and who are subjugated to power and foreign influences because of their ignorance and lack of enlightenment."

Meanwhile, in the evening of the same day (30 May: 22:05), the Central Broadcasting Station of the North Korean puppets, reporting the fact that the North Korean Red Cross delegation visited the Samsung Electronics Company, the plant located at Suwon, one of the most up-to-date industrial plant of the ROK, first launched a mean personal attack on the person who founded the company, and then became enthusiastic about denunciation of the company by calling it "a deformed child which is nothing but an international subcontractor."

The North Korean Red Cross delegation and party issued the following statement before its departure from Seoul after the talks: "we hereby extend our gratitude to the ROK Red Cross and the people of Seoul for their sincerity shown to us during our stay here." However, even before the echo of the statement was faded, the propaganda organizations of the North Korean puppets expressed such an attitude, cited above, toward us. This has again showed us their double-faced stand. And that again reminds us how hard it is to hold a North-South dialogue with such a partner as this.

"NODONG SINMUN," organ of the North Korean puppets' party, and the Pyongyang and Central Broadcasting Stations are carrying various reports and commentaries about the ending of the talks. The reports and commentaries are making the following propaganda statements: that "the exchange visit of art performance groups" and "free travel," which were proposed by the North Korean Red Cross, represent "the most positive and progressive promotion" and "a proposal designed to settle rapidly, in a package deal, the humanistic problems." They then are launching political propaganda continuously, urging the ROK side to "respond to the north's efforts from the viewpoint of a fatherland unification-oriented cause in order to settle not only humanistic problems but also the issue of easing tension."

7989

CSO: 4107/209

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE CITED

Article Views Programmatic Guidelines

SK181145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jul (KCNA)--In his answers to the questions put by the managing editor of the Japanese Politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI on 9 June, the great leader President Kim Il-song indicated important questions of programmatic significance in the improvement of the North-South relations and the promotion of the cause of national reunification. In this connection, NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "Programmatic Guideline Showing Path of North-South Dialogue," which says in part:

In the work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified the position of our party and the DPRK Government to settle the reunification question peacefully through dialogue and negotiation, referred to the sincere efforts of our people for its realization and elaborated on the requirements and ways for carrying the North-South dialogue to a success.

He said in the work that if the high authorities of North and South are to sit face to face and effect a decisive turn in the solution of the reunification question, an atmosphere of national reconciliation and trust should be created and mutual understanding promoted through manifold low-level talks between North and South, so as to lay the basis for the establishment of fundamental agreement.

The policy of successfully promoting the manifold talks between North and South and leading them to high-level political talks is an active policy to accelerate the solution of the reunification question through dialogue and negotiation and an inspiring banner teaching our people how to develop the North-South dialogue.

Comrade Kim Il-song said in the work that if the dialogue between North and South is to be successful, both sides should adopt a fair stand and approach to it and a favorable situation for it be created.

The North-South dialogue is aimed at improving the North-South relations, promoting national harmony and unity and accelerating the reunification of the country.

The North-South dialogue should be held on all accounts on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity stipulated in the 4 July North-South joint statement. Both sides to the dialogue should trust and respect each other and work honestly to find a common denominator with sincerity and magnanimity, relegating the differences to the background.

We hope that the South Korean side will show an affirmative response to our sincere initiatives and efforts to create an atmosphere of national unity and trust and open a new phase of peaceful reunification through dialogue and negotiation.

For a successful progress of the North-South dialogue, activities to aggravate the tension between North and South and slanderous acts against the other party to negotiation must be abstained from and democracy be guaranteed in South Korean society.

It was due to the artificial obstacles laid by the South Korean authorities that none of the previous North-South dialogues bore fruit, each of them breaking up midway.

We will make all sincere efforts to arrange a wide-range negotiation between North and South and Pave the way for reunification by collaboration and unity, upholding the policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il song.

Overseas Paper On Hopes for Talks

SK250345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--South Korean people lay great hope on the North-South dialogue for reunification, according to overseas Koreans' newspaper SHINJIAN MINDO, quoting opinion poll by a South Korean newspaper.

The newspaper said that the number of those who hope for a progress in the Red Cross and economic talks between the North and the South is 80 percent of those who participated in the opinion poll.

Those calling for a successful progress of the North-South dialogue are mostly "population of low income category," said the newspaper.

CSO: 4100/645

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON REUNIFICATION

Solidarity Meetings Held

SK311517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Jul (KCNA)--A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people and youth was held in Belgrade on 18 July under the cosponsorship of the Presidency of the Federal Conference of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of People during the 25 June-27 July month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The speakers at the meeting stressed that the Yugoslav young men and women would lift up louder voices against the moves to trample underfoot the Korean people's noble desire for reunification, giving continued support to all the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the withdrawal of foreign troops and the country's reunification without foreign interference.

A speaker at a solidarity meeting held at Kalati, Romania, shipyard on 15 July noted:

Kalati citizens and the rest of the Romanian people express full support to the proposals for the country's reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for their realisation.

A speaker at a solidarity meeting held on 23 July at the fertilizer factory in Matanzas Province, Cuba, said: The Cuban people would struggle shoulder-to-shoulder with the Korean people until the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

A solidarity meeting took place on 15 July in Bolgang Aimark Province, Mongolia, under the cosponsorship of the provincial party committee, the provincial administrative committee and the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association.

The speakers stressed that the U.S. imperialists must withdraw at once from South Korea with their troops and armaments and unconditionally implement the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held on 21 July in Damascus under the sponsorship of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association and the Syrian Solidarity Committee for supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The meeting adopted a solidarity message to President Kim Il-song.

Kim Il-song Interview

LD122016 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jul (TASS)--The party and government of the republic adhere to the unshakeable position of struggle against any schemes towards perpetuating the division of the country into "two Koreas," of the striving to resolve the problem of reunification through peaceful means, at the negotiating table. This was declared by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in an interview with the Japanese magazine SEKAI published today by NODONG SINMUN. To conduct a successful dialogue between north and south, he stressed, the sides should direct their efforts at creating a favourable situation, reaffirm their sincere striving to find workable way for reunification.

Speaking about the country's economic situation, Kim Il-song said that as the long-term targets of building socialism, advanced at the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, were fulfilled, the necessary conditions for complete victory of socialism in the DPRK would be created. The programme envisages a stronger energy base, an intensive development of the mining industry and railway transport, progress of science and technology. It is noteworthy that no foreign capital will be used to achieve these goals.

As a result of the aggressive schemes of the forces of imperialism, and the buildup of nuclear weapons conducted by them, he pointed out, the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe increases. Therefore, it is necessary to unfold even more vigorously the antiwar and antinuclear movements, the fight against the arms race, for averting attempts at militarising outer space. The creation in different parts of the world of non-nuclear zones and peace zones and their constant expansion are concrete steps towards this aim.

Seminar Held in Japan

SK291122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--An international seminar on Korea's reunification and peace in Asia was held in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, over 6-8 July under the sponsorship of the Japan Institute of Asian and Pacific Peace Policy.

It was participated in by prominent scholars from 16 countries including the DPRK, China, Japan, France, Britain, the United States, Canada, West Germany, Switzerland, the Philippines and Egypt and overseas Korean scholars. The seminars took place, divided into a plenary meeting and subcommittee meetings.

At the plenary meeting a report was delivered by Narihiko Ito, steering member of the institute and professor of Chuo University of Japan, and speeches were made by Zhang Xiangshan, vice-chairman of the Chinese-Japanese Friendship Association and advisor to the Chinese scholars delegation; Anatol Rapoport, honorary professor of the University of Toronto of Canada; Glenn Paige, professor of the University of Hawaii of the United States, and many other scholars.

In his report Narihiko Ito stressed that the international seminar is aimed to define scientifically the cause for the division of Korea and conditions for her reunification and create a favorable international climate for peace in Korea and her reunification.

Today when the north-south dialogue is going on is the time when the surrounding countries should make efforts for detente in Asia.

Addressing the meeting Zhang Xiangshan noted that the fundamental way to ease the tense situation and promote stability on the Korean Peninsula is to realise the peaceful reunification of Korea and demanded the U.S. Government and South Korean authorities to refrain from any action aggravating the situation unfavorably for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The speaker stressed that the Japanese Government must stop barring detente on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

Introduced to the plenary meeting was a written speech of Cho Sun-song, professor of Kyonghui University of South Korea, and "Morning of Korean Peninsula," a poem sent to the international seminar by South Korean poet Ko Un was recited there.

A speech was also made by the head of the social scientists delegation of the DPRK.

Speeches were made by many scholars at the subcommittee meetings.

A declaration on Korea's reunification and peace in Asia which was published at the seminar stressed that with the international seminar as an occasion the participants in the seminar deepened mutual understanding and trust and confirmed their resolve to strive with more concerted efforts for Korea's reunification, peace in Asia, and, furthermore, for the prosperity of the world.

U.S. Withdrawal Urged

SK020437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jul (KCNA)--A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people, youth and students for forcing U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of South Korea and realising the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was held at the plaza of the Moscow City Pioneers Palace on 31 July.

Speaking at the meeting, Francisco Philippe, vice-president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, said: The WFDY resolutely rejects the

U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and provocation moves against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their scheme to knock into shape a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and demands the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly session.

Availing myself of this opportunity, the speaker stressed, I highly estimate many peace proposals put forward by the DPRK, especially the proposals for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, tripartite talks and Inter-Korean parliamentary talks and express support to and solidarity with these just and realistic initiatives.

David Shmidt, delegate of U.S. youth and students, Piero Francheschi, delegate of Italian youth and students, and P. Ipomb, deputy secretary general of the Pan-African Youth Movement, in their speeches stressed the need to more widely conduct a solidarity movement in support of the Korean people, youth and students in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In his speech Vladimir Shaplyko, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, said that the Soviet and Korean peoples are linked with each other by the firm bonds of friendship and noted that the Soviet people support the Korean people's struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressive moves.

Pointing out that the tradition of the Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation is today carried forward by the youth, he said the fraternal relations between the Lenin Young Communist League and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea are expanded and supplemented with new contents as the days go by.

U.S. Communist Party Supports Proposals

SK270345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America supported the peace proposals taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea including the proposal for tripartite talks in its solidarity message to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on the occasion of 25 June, the day of struggle against U.S. imperialism, and the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The message dated 19 July reads: The government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made a great contribution to uniting and increasing the world peaceloving forces.

Your proposal for three-way talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea is a basis of the constant struggle for your country's peaceful reunification.

Your proposal to publish a joint declaration of non-aggression through north-south parliamentary talks will further promote peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, ease the tensions and prevent a war.

The growing provocations of the United States, South Korea and Japan against your country and of the U.S. forces present in South Korea can never scuttle your powerful peace proposals nor bar the worldwide support for your proposals.

We wish you greatest success in your efforts for a reunified Korea.

CSO: 4100/673

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR HAILS KIM IL-SONG ANSWERS TO SEKAI

SK171155 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
15 Jul 85

[Talk by station commentator Ko Il-chol: "Historic Document Elucidating a Short Cut to Resolution of the Reunification Question"]

[Text] As has already been widely reported, on 9 June, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the lodestar of national reunification, received Yasue Yosuke, managing editor of the Japanese journal SEKAI, who visited the North, and gave precious answers to his questions.

The great leader's answers to the managing editor of SEKAI delineated the issue of reunification, the nation's greatest desire, and other important questions relating to preventing war and safeguarding peace of mankind, as well as Korea-Japan relations and prospects for economic development in the North. Thus, it aroused great reactions at home and abroad.

In particular, the idea of independent and peaceful reunification elucidated by the great leader aroused ardent support and sympathy among the South Korean revolutionaries and the masses from all walks of life who aspire for reunification.

No task is more urgent and vital for our people, who have been suffering the pains of the nation's division for 40 years, since the liberation, than reunifying the fatherland.

However, our nation's reunification has not been achieved because of the U.S. occupation of South Korea, and reunification still remains a difficult question.

The U.S. imperialists have not yet renounced their ambition to rule the Korean Peninsula by permanently dividing it in accordance with their aggressive technique of ruling by dividing. They have not allowed South Korea to advance independently and to free itself from U.S. control and subjugation.

On the basis of his scientific analysis of such obstacles laid on the road of reunification, the great leader said that our people cannot live permanently separated into two Koreas as the United States wants. With regard to the

principled position in solving the reunification problem, he delineated the following:

The firm and resolute position of our party and the Government of the Republic is to unite the North and the South into one, opposing various maneuvers to permanently divide our country into two, and to achieve national reunification in a peaceful manner. We will not start a war, but will peacefully solve the problem of the nation's reunification at any cost.

Peacefully solving the reunification problem is the consistent will and position of the North. The North has already declared many times before the entire world that it has neither the intention nor the capability of invading South and that it will not communize South Korea. It put forth various plans of reunification including the plan to found a confederal state in which the two systems coexist. It has made every possible effort to realize such plans.

Furthermore, proceeding from a lofty sense of duty toward our national desire and the cause of peace of mankind, the North has maintained the position of peacefully solving the reunification problem through dialogue and negotiations and made all possible efforts to achieve this.

As a result, the Red Cross talks have been resumed after 12 years and economic talks have been held.

Elucidating the principle of peacefully solving the reunification problem, the respected Comrade Kim Il-song not only touched upon the great vitality of the policy of dialogue and negotiations but also scientifically explained the prospects for the possibility of high-level political talks, including North-South parliamentary talks.

As indicated by the great leader in his talks, North-South parliamentary talks will be authoritative political talks capable of collecting and reflecting a broad range of views of the peoples from all walks of life and the various political parties and public organizations in the North and the South and of taking effective measures to maintain the peace of the nation and achieve the national rectification. North-South parliamentary talks, if realized, will have good effects upon the economic and Red Cross talks between the North and the South. Thus, even high-level political talks will be realized.

No problem can be solved simply because the high-ranking persons in authority of the North and South sit face to face. If they sit face to face, but fail to solve the problem, the direct meeting will be of no significance. If the high-ranking persons in authority of the North and South sit face to face, they should bring about good success, which would open a decisive turn in settling the question of reunification, thus rewarding the expectations of the entire nation, aspiring for reunification. To this end, an atmosphere of national reconciliation and trust should be created and mutual understanding promoted through multisided low-level talks between the North and South, thereby laying a foundation for reaching a fundamental agreement.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the savior of national reunification, has said: The two sides to dialogue should have a correct stand and attitude toward dialogue to successfully realize North-South dialogue.

As taught by the great leader, the North and South are, at present, fundamentally different in terms of their stands and attitudes toward dialogue. The North takes the stand of making one Korea by reunifying the country, whereas the South takes the stand of following the U.S. policy toward two Koreas. The South Korean rulers are babbling about the simultaneous entry of the two Koreas into the United Nations, chiming in with the U.S. wretches on the matter of cross-recognition or the matter of cross-contact. This shows that they follow the U.S. imperialists' policy of two Koreas.

Referring to the entire unification stand and attitude of the splittists at home and abroad, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: North-South dialogue should not be a dialogue aimed at fixing division, but a dialogue aimed at achieving reunification. In other words, North-South dialogue should be held on the basis of the principle of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, as clarified in the 4 July North-South Joint Statement.

An environment favorable to dialogue should be created to successfully realize North-South dialogue. First of all, the act of aggravating the strained situation between the North and South should be avoided. Under the circumstances in which the strained situation is aggravated and the danger of war prevails, dialogue cannot be held in peace and good results cannot be expected even if dialogue is held.

Also, the act of slandering and defaming the other side of dialogue should be abstained from and democracy in South Korean society should be guaranteed. Such being the case, the North and South can hold heart-to-heart dialogue and the masses in the North and South can freely participate together in resolving the question of reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has said that tripartite talks, attended by the North, the United States, and South Korea, should be held in order to provide a basic precondition for easing the strained situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula, for guaranteeing peace, and for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland through dialogue and negotiation. Also, he has scientifically clarified the justness of tripartite talks.

Answering the questions raised by the managing editor of SEKAI, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the savior of national reunification, has said: The question most deeply in our hearts on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation is that there has been no end to the tragedy of national division through the reunification of the country. To mitigate the suffering of the fellow countrymen even before the achievement of the country's reunification, the dispersed families should be ensured free visits with each other.

Furthermore, he has said: The division of our nation, a single nation, into two nations cannot be tolerated. The fatherland must be reunified in our generation, at any cost. If the fatherland is not reunified in our generation, it will surely be reunified even in the era of Kim Chong-il through struggle generation after generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's answers to the questions raised by the managing editor of SEKAI are a historic document illuminating the short cut to the reunification of our nation, and a revolutionary banner.

The South Korean revolutionaries and the patriotic masses should more valiantly wage the movement for national reunification to realize, with certainty, the great leader's strategy toward reunification, bearing deeply in mind his efforts and concerns for reunification.

CSO: 4110/206

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PEOPLE IN SOUTH PRAISE KIM IL-SONG AS BRILLIANT COMMANDER

SK251524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--South Korean people highly praise the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song as an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and an outstanding military strategist.

A professor surnamed Choe teaching at a college in Seoul said:

Ordered by General Kim Il-song to go over to counter-offensive, the People's Army liberated Seoul only in three days and annihilated the 24th Division which the U.S. imperialists had boasted of as an "ever-victorious division" in Taejon which they had called a "line of no retreat" and captured divisional commander Dean, who was fleeing in disguise.

General Kim Il-song set an excellent example of big encirclement operations in modern warfare in the battle for the liberation of Taejon.

A critic surnamed Kim in the Central District of Seoul expressed his admiration for the great leader as follows:

Human history has been recorded with ceaseless wars and has seen a great number of illustrious generals in its course. But there has never been such a military strategist as General Kim Il-song.

His tactic is an ever-victorious one which ensures victory in any battle.

An officer surnamed Pak of the puppet army who had been mobilized in the "team spirit" joint military exercise said, pointing out that the U.S. Army soldiers had been seized with uneasiness during the training:

The North is a terrible existence for the U.S. Army.

This is because the People's Army is commanded by General Kim Il-song.

He is the greatest military commander history has ever seen.

He employs superb strategy and tactics of chuche.

The Kwantung Army of Japanese imperialism one million strong was smashed to pieces in the past by the protean tactics of the general and in the past 25 June war the United States was defeated by the People's Army, and bent the knees and surrendered. This was also because of the outstanding art of command and tactics of the general.

A war against the North means defeat and death.

A major of the puppet army surnamed Hong said "General Kim Il-song is the great and illustrious general who defeated the two imperialisms in one generation" and "no force on earth can match the North where there is an invincible People's Army and firmly united people under the wise leadership of the general and the whole land has been fortified."

CSO: 4100/645

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE REVERE KIM CHONG-IL

SK011530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--South Korean people revere dear Comrade Kim Chong-il more ardently as the days go by. An intellectual surnamed Kim in Pusan told his colleagues: I have been repeatedly reading the work "On the Chuche Idea" in the last several months. The idea contained in the work authored by dear Mr Kim Chong-il is too great and comprehensive to explain it in a word or two.

"I say that the guiding idea our people should take is precisely the great chuche idea.

"The dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il is a great politician and philosopher and is creating a great reality."

An old man surnamed Choe living in Yongdo District, Pusan, seeing a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il printed in the book "The Leader Kim Chong-il" (Part 1) recording the history of his revolutionary activities, which his grandson studying at Seoul University had brought, told the grandson and young people with deep emotion:

Great indeed is his personal appearance. As great as General Kim Il-song.

When I was young, I gained inspiration from a legendary story about General Kim Il-song who was waging an anti-Japanese liberation war by organising an army in Mt Paekdu, and could strive to defend the spirit of the nation in spite of my poor ability.

Today you are striving for national salvation, looking up to Mr Kim Chong-il, who is successfully carrying forward the cause of General Kim Il-song, as another leader of the nation. You deserve praise.

You, pillars of tomorrow, should faithfully attend Mr Kim Chong-il with a single heart and act upholding his intention.

A man of the press surnamed Yi Esiding in the Central District, Seoul, expressed reverence for the dear leader cherished deep in his heart to his classmates in university, while talking about the situation with them when he went to Kwangju for news coverage.

He said: Dear Mr Kim Chong-il is a paragon among distinguished leaders who perfectly personifies in himself all the qualities and characters which the leader should have.

He sees through the direction of history with his clairvoyant intelligence, employs all resources and leads everything to success with his extraordinary leadership ability and tireless practice.

Mr Kim Chong-il is a guide of the century whom the people desire and the time craves for.

Now the attention of the world is focused on him. The pride of the nation and the glory of the era lie in having a sagacious guide in the person of Mr Kim Chong-il.

A company clerk surnamed Kim residing in Taegu said "A genuine politics of the great leader has been realized in the north" and told his colleagues "The amazing reality in the north is unthinkable apart from the great politics of President Kim Il-song and Mr Kim Chong-il."

CSO: 4100/673

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON DENOUNCES SINGLAUB'S VISIT TO SOUTH

SK250403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON Thursday denounced the South Korean junket of Singlaub, former chief of staff of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea and now chairman of the "World Anti-Communist League."

A signed commentary headlined "Disgraceful Junket for Filthy Goal" calls attention to the "press interview" held right after Singlaub's arrival in South Korea, where he said the South should not forget the permanent existence of "communist threat" from the North.

In sending such an anti-communist warrior as Singlaub to South Korea for anti-communist trumpeting, the U.S. imperialists intend to divert elsewhere the South Korean people's attention and bolster up their colonial fascist rule at stake, the commentary points out.

It says:

What is important in Singlaub's junket to South Korea is to discuss on the South Korean puppet army's dispatch to Nicaragua and have it approved by coaxing Chon Tu-hwan the puppet.

The South Korean puppets have long been most vicious stooges who have been involved in and executed the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war against the third world and non-aligned countries more faithfully than any other satellite countries and puppets.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who stoops to anything if it were his master's instructions, tries to get another big support from the U.S. imperialists by sending the puppet army to Nicaragua and thus stay on in the office as ever.

This, however, reveals more fully the true color of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a matchless vicious colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists and the common enemy of the world's progressive peoples.

CSO: 4100/645

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON SOUTH KOREAN ARTISTS' ACTIVITIES

Artists Union Denounces Suppression

SK310408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Jul (KCNA)--We sternly accuse the South Korean fascist clique of its suppression of an art exhibition as a criminal move to restrict the sound development of culture and art, subsidize it and control the free creative activities of men of culture and art. So says a spokesman of the Central Committee of the Korean Artists' Union in his press statement issued in denunciation of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta which has recently seized progressive art works and harshly suppressed their creators.

He says: Art works seized by the puppet clique this time are those which truthfully depict a part of the South Korean reality.

To produce such works is a fully legitimate act and an exercise of their inalienable right both in view of the practical demand of South Korea and in the light of the noble missions of men of culture and art.

We strongly hold that the fascist clique's unjust suppression of South Korean artists must be stopped at once, illegally detained artists be released unconditionally and freedom of their creative activities be guaranteed.

I believe that artists and men of culture and art in South Korea will more tightly hold brushes of justice in their hands and pungently expose and denounce the aggressors and traitors and vigorously conduct "popular culture" activities to create more works of fine arts and literary and art works which will contribute to the achievement of independence and democracy in South Korean society and the country's reunification.

Workers' Artists Continue Struggle

SK011541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--The participants in the strike at the Taeu Auto Company determinedly protested against the illegal trial held on 27 July at the puppet Inchon District Criminal Court, according to a South Korean newspaper report.

Song Kyong-pyong, a worker of the Pupyong factory of the Taeu Auto Company, denounced the fascist clique for trying to charge him with a "crime" for the mere reason that he had found a job at the factory after graduating at a university.

[words indistinct] workers who had intended to attend the trial as observers waged a fierce struggle right away when the fascist clique barred them from entering the court.

Some 236 artists in Seoul on 26 July published a statement in joint name denouncing the criminal act of the fascist clique in illegally confiscating the art works displayed at the "exhibition of strength of the youth in their twenties."

Poets, novelists, critics, dramatists and other men of culture, 48 in all, who are in their thirties, issued a statement on 29 July in protest against the fascist clique's suppression of people's art.

The council of men of letters for freedom, an organisation of South Korean men of culture, arranged an "evening of national literature" on 26 July and published a statement against the fascist clique's confiscation of its organ MINJOK MUNHAK (NATIONAL LITERATURE) No 5.

CSO: 4100/673

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NKDP STATEMENT DEMANDS CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION--The New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] stressed that the present constitution should be amended, while expressing the firm belief that only a constitution in which the basic spirit of democracy is firmly rooted is worth being (?kept). The NKDP stressed this in a statement it issued on Constitution Day. It urged the amnesty and reinstatement of those concerned and the release of relevant detainees. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Jul 85 SK]

MINISTRY TO ABOLISH CAMPUS AUTONOMY--The Education Ministry is reported to have formulated a measure to abolish the step of allowing campus autonomy effective from the second semester and to implement the previous system of academic administration in schools. According to a source in educational circles, the Ministry of Education has come to believe that the campus autonomy step taken by the authorities resulted only in campus disturbances, such as the case of the Sammin Struggle Committee. Therefore, it will abolish the step of campus autonomy entirely effective from the second semester. Accordingly, the autonomous general student council will be dismissed and the Student Defense Corps will be revived, according to the same source. Meanwhile, according to source in the Education Ministry source the students reenrolled as a result of the authorities' reinstatement step will be expelled from school again. The source said that the authorities have decided to expel the reinstated students from school and arrest them again, viewing them as active participants in the student movement. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 23 Jul 85 SK]

SOUTH FORMS UNIFICATION MOVEMENT ORGANIZATION--Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)--The South Kyongsang Provincial Branch of the Federation of People's Movement for Democracy and Unification was formed in Masan, according to MINJU TONGIL, organ of the federation in South Korea. The declaration "Let us advance together under the banner of democracy and unification" was adopted at the inaugural meeting. Calling for the unity of all democratic forces, the declaration says: We will advance for the building of a democratic society of freedom, justice and peace in this land and the restoration of a life worth humanity with basic right to existence guaranteed. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2356 GMT 25 Jul 85 SK]

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP POST-ELECTION TASKS, PROBLEMS SCRUTINIZED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 17 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The New Korean Democratic Party [NKDP] which emerged as the leading opposition party is slowly recovering from the ecstasy of victory and is facing a possible storm over the party disposition dealing with the 12th political situation, its political course, and its formation.

An opposition party which existed as a minor voice during the 11th National Assembly changed its name to NKDP and produced 67 representatives in the 12th General Election. NKDP is aware of the fact that the victory did not result from the power within the opposition parties or NKDP, but from the reflection of the people's opinion which was apprehensive towards previous political trends and order.

Therefore the major concern of NKDP is how to summarize people's wishes and to efficiently reflect them to politics; NKDP's political course, coordination, and formation should be determined accordingly.

During the establishment and election period, NKDP declared themselves 'a pure opposition party' by emphasizing their strong opposition to the existing political power. And it became the basis of NKDP's victory.

Since NKDP made its way into the regime and emerged as the leading opposition party, the priority is to set up a bridge between the opposition party and the major party in fields such as the National Assembly operation. If NKDP's policy is as mild as that of the previous party, the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], it will be criticized by the disappointed people, who supported NKDP over DKP, for not fulfilling the people's desires and expectations. Therefore, as the leading Opposition Party, NKDP must take an attitude which differs from the previous leading party.

However, since the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] exists as the major party, NKDP is not able to solely control the politics in pursuing its goal.

The reason is that majority of the elected, who refused the opposition of "the unyielding opposition members," of whom are still under restriction or avoiding political participation, and participated in the election, do not want a conflict from the first National Assembly meeting. On the 13th, a day after the

general election, Yi Min-u, the president of NKDP expressed its anguish by saying that it is "the unyielding opposition members" decision to totally deny the political formation, but NKDP has its own plans.

In other words NKDP's agony is how to maintain the support of people and the idealism of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, and how to reflect them in the political reality.

Another difficult task of NKDP is the unification of opposition parties, which are divided into NKDP and DKP. NKDP declared the importance of the unification of opposition parties during the campaign, which increased people's expectation. Therefore NKDP, as a leading opposition party, has responsibility for unification.

The reason that party President Yi said, "The unification of the opposition parties must be carried on under the idealism of democratic recovery," is because that he himself feels the responsibility for unification. However since NKDP is aware that the unification with DKP cannot be solved as an arithmetic dimension, the unification has a possibility of staggering on the discussion level only.

Under the above situation, the criticism of public to NKDP is inevitable; and how to minimize the criticism and to pursue unification are major issues. However, since the unification effort is complexly related to the benefits of different branches, the issue cannot easily be solved.

In order for the above issues to be solved and carried out, the party leadership structure which can obtain the approval of each branch must be formed.

It is known that NKDP's branches have been preparing for the seizure of political power before the establishment of the party, and after the general election, a preliminary skirmish is secretly in progress. The friction between members of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] and nonmembers which appeared during the course of the establishment of the party, and the competition within the CPD, between Sangdo Dong committee [Kim Yong-sam] and Tonggyo Dong committee [Kim Tae-Chung] during the selection of party structure, are the examples of a power seizure operation.

On January 18th, the night before the party formation convention, NKDP connoted representatives and analyzed the ticket distribution for the power struggle of branches within the party. It proves the high interest in the direction of political power.

Publicly known branches of NKDP are Saongdo Dong, Tonggyo Dong, So Suk (Yi Chol-sung), Kim Chae-kwang, Yi Ki-t'ack, and the Sin To-hwan branches.

Analyzing each branch's past, Sangdo Dong and Donggyo Dong have been rivals of fate since the presidential candidate nomination. At the NKDP political convention, both branches cooperated to fulfill the same goal of winning over Yi Ch'ol-sung who was the representative at the time; however, after 26 October, they became separated and competed with each other. Since the 5th Republic,

under the political restriction, both branches reconciled under the name of CPD, but their cooperation is fragile under the pursuit of the power.

The Yi Chol-sung branch believes that the combined power of Sangdo, Dong and Tonggyo-Dong destroyed the political power of NKDP and, especially, So-suk himself has an hostility towards the above branches. Kim Chae-kwang branch is inferior number-wise, but possesses a strong solidarity. The Yi Ki-Taek branch is the newest, but possesses enormous support. Among all the branches, Sin Do-hwan branch has the least power, but its reserve force is recognized by the party.

The Sangdo Dong branch consisted of 18 representatives of 12th Parliament of whom are Yi Min-u, Kim Tong-kyu, Pak Chan-chong, So Sok-choe, Mun Chong-su, of whom are Kim Chong-su, Yu Song-hwan, Myong Whan-sop, Kim Tae-yong, Kwon O-tae, Kim Pong-cho, Kim Tong-chu, Cho Hong-nae, Kim Tong-yong (local constituencies), Kim Hoe-kyong Yun Yong-chung, Cho Yong-su and Kim Tong-uk (national constituencies).

The Tonggyo-dong branch consisted of 17 representatives of whom are Cho Ae-hyong Cho Yon-ha, Yi Chol, Yu Che-yon, Pak Wang-sik, Song Chon-yong, Kim Han-su, Sin Ki-ha, Kim Nok-yong, Chin Sun-pom, Yi Yona-kwon, Kang Sam-chaе, (local constituencies), Yim Ch'un-won, Han Sok-pong, Pak Chong-yul, Kim Yong-u and Ch'oe Hwang (national constituencies). The Yi Ch'ol-sung branch is consisted of seven representatives including Lee of whom are Kim Su-han, Kim Hyong-nae An Tong-son, Ch'oe Nak-to (local constituencies), Sin Tal-su and Kim Pyong-su (national Constituencies).

Kim Chae-Kwang branch is consisted of seven members, of whom are No Sung-hwan, Kim Yong-pae, Kim Hyong-Kwang, Ko Han-chun, Yi Kil-pom, and Sin Kyong-sol, Yi Ki-T'aek branch is consisted of five members of whom are Pak Kwan-yong, Pyon Chong-sik, Chong Chae-mun and Chang Ch'ung-chun, Sin To-hwan branch is consisted of Sin himself and Sin Pyong-yul.

The above members have a definite identity with their branch; however, those who have abandoned their past identity or who are taking neutral identity are Pak Yong-man, Song Won-yong, Pak Han-sang, Pak Sil, Yi T'aek-ton, Kim Hyun-su, Yi T'aek-hui, Kim Ok-son, Ho Kyong-man, Yi Chae-ok, and Hong Sa-dok. They will soon be joining different branches, and some already declared their identity.

Sangdo Dong branch is the leader of this political power struggle after the general election. The party president, Yi Min-u, since gaining a position through the party formation convention as a representative of Chongro Chung-ku district, heavily influenced the 12th general election. Therefore the security of political power is established. Furthermore, the Sangdo Dong branch successfully planted its roots during the course of election strategy and is planning on sustaining its power using its present power at the upcoming 18 July political convention.

There is a rumor that planned cabinet was formed in order to fill the major seats with its members in preparation of the political convention.

Kim Yong-sam who has been directing NKDP in the background, is expected to captivate the power after release from the ban. As an alternative, the party president, Yi Min-u who can be considered as Kim's substitute, will continuously sustain the power.

Since Kim Tae-chung's return to Korea, it is known that Kim Yong-sam has given up political power and is preparing for the inevitable conflict with the Tonggyo-Dong branch.

In comparison, it is evident that Dong Kou Dong is in a more inferior position than Sangdo Dong. Kim Yong-sam, from the beginning of the establishment of the party, has been the leader of the party; however, Kim Tae-chung, the leader of Tonggyo-Dong has never been in that position.

Furthermore, Sangdo Dong has president Yi Min-u, senior statesman as their representative, but Tonggyo Dong does not have a presentable senior statesman. Therefore Tonggyo Dong branch, on the surface, supports Lee's position, but it is brainstorming various suppression methods for the party foundation convention.

If Kim Tae-chung is banned from political activity and Kim Yong-sam takes charge after lifting of the ban, Tonggyo-Dong is seen to be planning to join Yi Ch'ol Sung/Kim Chae-kwang/Sin To-hwan branches.

Even though Yi Ch'ol-pong has fallen behind the power of Sangdo Dong and Tonggyo Dong branches; if both branches are in severe conflict, he can seize the casting vote.

Yi Ch'ol-sung experienced that Kim Yong-sam, who gained power from the 30 May political convention of NKDP, thoroughly deprived power from other positions. Therefore it can be predicted that Yi will cooperate with Tonggyo-dong branch in order to prevent Kim from gaining power. Kim Chae-kwang is opposed to the Kim Yong-sam's policy but is urging impediment; therefore, his future tendency is noteworthy.

In summary, NKDP is slowly heading for the slump of the power struggle without being able to establish its course and direction; however, there is a high possibility that it will head for the right direction recognizing the attitude of the majority of the voters who despise the dispersion of power struggle within the party.

12709

CSO: 4107/120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON NKDP CONVENTION

Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam Criticized

SK300211 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jul 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Recent activities of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam concerning the special national convention of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has brought about criticism from followers.

Some aides of the two Kims contend that the two Kims "are meddling in everything with regards to the convention." The two Kims are not members of the party. One of the aides said yesterday, "I hope that the two Kims will show magnanimity toward the NDP convention." He claimed that the two Kims' hardline policy against "nonmainstreamers" of the party has eventually made them form a strong coalition opposing party President Yi Min-u (backed by the two Kims).

The two Kims are now virtually operating the NDP from outside the party by giving orders on matters ranging from the revision of the party charter and selection of key post holders.

Meanwhile, Yi Min-u, who is also known to be displeased with the two Kims' manner said yesterday that he would do his best to hold the convention peacefully by finding mutually acceptable terms between mainstreamers and their opponents for the last three days until the opening of the convention on Friday.

He said that he would try to mediate between members of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy led by the two Kims and their opponents supporting Kim Chai-kwang, Yi Chol-sung and Sin To-hwan.

Failure To Narrow Differences

SK300201 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Rival factions of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party appeared headed toward a showdown of votes on the party presidency as the mainstreamers and non-mainstreamers failed to narrow their wide differences yesterday.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam reaffirmed their common position that they would not allow the minority force to challenge for party president nor vice president by its own strength.

The majority faction would share two of the planned seven vice presidents but the two positions would be given to the minority only as "graceful gifts."

Minor faction leader Kim Cahe-kwang continued efforts to woo support from delegates for his bid to compete against the incumbent party head Yi even after it became clear that he could not count on the support from the Kim Tae-chung faction any more.

Now he has allied with the non-mainstreamers, led by Yi Chol-sung and Sin To-hwan, apparently to deter Yi Min-u required absolute majority in the first ballot and go into political bargaining with the mainstreamers.

The contest for vice presidents shows an extremely complicated picture as some maverick figures have declared their intentions to compete for the positions. In the forefront are Yi Ki-taek and Miss Kim Ok-sun.

Even before the elections for the party hierarchy, the two opposing forces are certain to clash over the amendment to the party constitution with regards to the method of election and term of party presidency.

The mainstreamers following the two Kims are going to pass at the upcoming convention an amendment to the party constitution under which the term of the party head will be reduced from two to one year and an increase in the number of vice party presidents.

The idea of reducing the party head's tenure came from Kim Tae-chung's faction in light of expected competition for the party's presidential candidacy two years later.

In the convention, the mainstreamers who are members of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy led by the two Kims, plan to elect five vice presidents--three from their own faction and two from the minority group.

The three are Choe Hyong-u from the Kim Yong-sam faction and Rep. Yi Chung-chae and Yang Sun-chik from the Kim Tae-chung group. After the convention, dissident politicians Kim Myong-yun and Kim Sang-hyon are planned to be admitted as vice presidents.

In addition, the mainstreamers, who are believed to be in control of a comfortable majority among a total of 850 votes, are seeking to adopt an election system under which convention delegates would elect vice presidents in only one round of voting, and those who will gain top five positions will be selected.

In case the NDP adopts such an election method through the amending of the charter, the non-mainstreamers led by non-CPD members Yi Chol-sung, Kim Cahe-kwang and Sin To-hwan will not be able to have their own candidates elected without the "grace" of the mainstreamers.

The non-mainstreamers have criticized the mainstreamers' plan as a scheme to wipe out the non-CPD force.

Non-mainstream leaders met yesterday and demanded that the present collective leadership system should be changed into a one-man leadership system and a few vice presidents should be appointed by the newly-elected party head with a strategy of getting at least one vice president through political bargaining.

Rep. Kim Ok-sun, a close ally of the non-mainstreamers, declared the intention to run for the vice presidency in a press conference yesterday.

Another non-mainstream leader Rep. Yi Ki-taek, vice party president, not intending to join the coalition force, announced that he would run for the vice president candidate in the convention. He said that he would support the incumbent party head Yi.

Rep. Yu Han-yol, a three-term lawmaker close to the Kim Yong-sam faction, also expressed his intention to challenge the vice party presidency, without counting on the support of the Kim Yong-sam faction.

In addition, Reps. Kim Su-han, Song Won-yong, and No Sung-hwan, who are affiliated with the coalition force, are prepared to run for the vice party president.

Meanwhile, party president Yi had a brief meeting with Kim Yong-sam in a Seoul hotel while a five-member subcommittee of the party empowered to screen an amendment draft of the party constitution was in session there.

Before the convention, Yi was quoted as telling Kim that the party would face a "serious situation" in the upcoming convention unless they could reach a compromise to satisfy the different interests of intra-party factions.

The subcommittee whose members represent each factional group failed to narrow their differences over how to revise the party constitutions.

Two Kim's Influence Weakening

SK020205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Aug 85 p 4

[By Staff Reporter Yi Song-yol from the Column "News Analysis"]

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party has entered the second phase since its founding last January through its national convention, at which party president Yi Min-u won reelection.

Political observers predict that Yi's reelection will provide an occasion to consolidate his power in the party, which has been weakened because of the influence of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

In this context, the analysts view, Yi's reelection will return the NKDP to the "normal" track as will reduce the remote influence of the two Kims.

Yi's reelection came as a result of unequivocal support by the two Kims, but it cannot be denied that Yi himself has successfully enhanced his image as a "fresh, unselfish" leader.

Yi's political skill helped iron out the confrontation Tuesday between two mainstream factions led by the two Kims and the alternative coalition over proposed amendments to the party charter.

The two Kims, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), had attempted to push ahead with revisions intended to take full control of the party despite strong opposition from the other factions.

Faced with a confrontation that could have caused a major division in the party, Yi asked the two Kims to withdraw from their plan. They accepted his offer.

In an apparent response to the rejection by alternative factions of their intervention in party affairs, the two Kims said they would not interfere in minor party affairs after the convention.

In addition, the two Kims have no choice but to lower their voices in view of the result of the voting for party president. Yi won 471 votes compared with 354 garnered by Rep. Kim Chae-kwang, an alternative faction leader.

Before the convention, the two Kims' groups had self-assuredly predicted that Rep. Kim would earn some 200 votes or so. But the result indicates that even though Kim Chae-kwang lost the election, he won a considerable amount of popularity.

The result reflected that a number of delegates under the influence of the two Kims nevertheless voted for Kim Chae-kwang in what seemed to be a "revolt" against the two Kims, observers said.

As a result, party president Yi Min-u has fortified his political clout, independent of the two Kims and in further consideration of the views of the alternative groups.

For their part, the alternative factions, led by Reps. Yi Chol-sung, Kim Chae-kwang and Sin Tu-hwan, secured their political base by displaying their power in the voting.

The relatively high support for the alternative groups by convention delegates will enable them to amplify their voice in the party.

The alternatives, often called the non-CPD groups, have been overshadowed by the major CPD group in the so-called genuine opposition race because of their relatively moderate political line.

They admit that the two Kims played a crucial role in the 12 February parliamentary election, the merger of the Democratic Korea Party and the NKDP in April, and struggles against the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

At the same time, however, the alternative groups have denounced the two Kims' attempts to "monopolize" the party, recalling that party posts were shared by the rival groups on an equal footing when the NKDP was founded.

NKDP President Reelection

SK010823 Seoul YONHAP in English 0813 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, 1 Aug (YONHAP)—Yi Min-u was re-elected as president of South Korea's main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Thursday in the party's national convention here. He will lead the NKDP for the next 2 years.

Yi beat Kim Chae-kwang by a vote of 471 to 354, a total of 829 delegates cast their ballots.

The incumbent party leader had the support of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), which has significant influence over the NKDP. Kim was backed by non-CPD factions within the NKDP.

CPD leaders originally expected Yi to obtain more than 500 votes. The NKDP, which was established last January, became the major opposition party after the 12 February parliamentary elections. The party holds 102 of the 276 seats in the national assembly.

Upon being re-elected, Yi told the delegates that the NKDP's struggle to revise the nation's constitution "should be started at this moment."

"We will carry out the struggle in a peaceful manner, in accordance with the principle of parliamentary democracy," he added.

"However, we may have to seek another way to accomplish our goal if the ruling party blocks the debate and discussion on the issue in the national assembly," the NKDP president said.

The primary goal of the party is to revise the constitution, he said, but it should also strive to improve the standard of living of the people.

The NKDP delegates also elected three of the party's six vice presidents at the national convention, which is being held 1-2 August in the annex of the Sejong Cultural Center here.

The three vice presidential candidates elected in the primary balloting were Yi Chong-chae, Yang Sun-chik and Choe Hyong-u. All three were supported by the CPD.

Five candidates, including Yi Ki-taek, are competing for the remaining three vice presidential positions.

Yi Min-u Re-election

SK020215 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Aug 85 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] The vote returns of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party's national convention to elect the party president were a surprise even to some leading officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

DJP officials analyzed the result which showed Rep. Kim Chae-kwang "good fight" against reelected party head Rep. Yi Min-u even amid a bustle in their own party following a sudden replacement of secretary general and floor leader.

An official said, "The vote returns proved that the two Kims' (Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam) forces in the NDP were a bluff."

"Now I have to correct my belief that the two Kims were controlling the NDP completely from outside the party," he quipped.

Another official, who is well acquainted with NDP affairs, analyzed that the NDP members' dissatisfaction with the "dogmatism" of the two Kims' was expressed by their support of Kim Chae-kwang against Yi Min-u backed by the two Kims.

He also observed that some members of the "Tonggyo-dong faction" led by Kim Tae-chung seemed to have broken from the "Sangdo-dong faction" led by Kim Yong-sam.

In the other camp, leaders of the NDP expressed their worry over the possible impact of the sudden replacement of the DJP's secretary general and floor leader on the political situation.

They showed displeasure with the manner in which the DJP changed its officials on the day when the NDP's national convention was held.

CSO: 4100/675

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORT ON DJP PARTY RESHUFFLE

Realigned NKDP Force

SK020157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Ruling Party Shakeup"]

[Text] In a surprise move, the ruling Democratic Justice Party has announced a partial shakeup in its partisan hierarchy, affecting such two key posts as secretary-general and floor leader.

Prior to the outset of the incumbent 12th National Assembly, the personnel reshuffle was made within the ruling camp in the latter part of last February, which was intended to seek a new partisan line fit to the second phase of parliamentary politics in the Fifth Republic.

With the lapse of a little more than 5 months, another shakeup in the ruling partisan lineup was made this time, heralding a new course of political strategy seemingly in anticipation of the realigned major opposition force of the New Korea Democratic Party with the reelection of Rep. Yi Min-u as its president at the national convention yesterday.

The ruling and opposition parties appear to have passed through an interim phase of partisan politics, respectively under the slogan of democratization in national politics through positive dialogue between the rival groups.

On the part of the ruling politicians with the latest personnel shakeup, however, it is observed that they will more positively seek its strategy specifically connected with the prevailing campus unrest and labor disputes under the present political and social circumstances.

The ruling camp would also have to be immediately concerned with the stepped-up political offensives to be staged by opposition politicians in the post-national convention days, regarding pending political issues between the rival partisan groups hereafter.

With this backdrop, the ruling politicians may have to pursue a stiffened partisan line in the manifested efforts to maintain political and social stability, yet trying hard to stick to its previous position to realize democratization through dialogue with opposition force.

It is hoped that the ruling party being responsible for national politics, in a most desirable formula under the given circumstances, should do its utmost, so as not to bring about a setback in democratic politics.

KOREA TIMES Views Reshuffle

SK020201 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] The abrupt replacement of the secretary general and floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party indicated President Chon Tu-hwan's intention to inject a fresh shot of air into the ruling force at the start of the second half of his official term.

It also reflects the ruling party's determination to construct a firm foundation for the political stability in the face of offensives of the opposition camp which are expected to be heated following the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party's national convention.

The opposition camp is gearing up to intensify its struggle for the revision of the Constitution to change the presidential election formula and against a ruling camp's plan to enact a law to ensure campus stabilization.

A party source said, "In light of the expected rough sailing in the political world in the days ahead, the government and the party are urgently required to establish a perfect cooperative relationship."

"The reshuffle, therefore, was conducted to that effect," he said. In fact, the government and party had been at odds for the past months with regard to various issues, particularly the unilateral [word indistinct] of a special house session by the NDP and the plan to establish a statute for campus stabilization.

The focus of the reshuffle is the withdrawal of floor leader Yi Chong-chan, who had directed party lawmakers in the parliament for nearly 5 years since the party foundation in 1981. He advocated parliamentary politics based on dialogue and compromise.

Since the 12 February general elections, which ended in the defeat of the DJP in big cities, his political philosophy and belief had brought about criticism from the ruling camp.

His "moderate" political line faced strong resistance from the "hawks" in the government and party.

The criticism of Yi's political line got stronger when the government began to choose tough policies against forces impeding national stability from last month.

Finally, the hawkish trend sparked to the political world directly. Yi became the "third" leading official of the ruling camp who was dismissed suddenly following the replacements of Justice Minister Kim Sok-hwi and former Seoul National University president Yi Hyun-chae.

Therefore, the reshuffle strongly indicates the ruling camp's resolute will to counter any challenge against social and political stability.

The replacement of secretary general Yi Han-tong, which was quite unexpected, seemed to have been designed to minimize the impact from the dismissal of floor leader Yi.

However, some political observers speculated that there were some problems in the teamwork between him and Yi Chong-chan in the course of policy making.

The choice of Chong Su-tok as secretary general seems to have drawn the party closer to the president, judging from the fact that he had assisted the president for 2 years as the first senior secretary for political affairs.

Party sources said that his role as secretary general would be greater than his predecessor considering the viewpoint of his career. He graduated from the Korea Military Academy 5 years after the party president.

In comparison, the employment of "civilian" Yi Se-ki as floor leader means reduced political weight of the DJP's whip, according to political observers.

In light of his current political status in the ruling party, party chairman No Tae-u and secretary general Chong are expected to be involved more positively in parliamentary affairs, they viewed.

Until he joined the DJP in 1981, Yi was a professor at Korea University, and he is known as a moderate politician.

Political observers also noted from the reshuffle a sign to "inaugurate the genuine leadership of party chairman No who took office as a political novice six months ago.

CSO: 4100/675

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORT ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Justice Minister's Warnings

SK300221 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Unruly Pressure Tactics"]

[Text] A stern warning was served against those who disturb law and order by perpetrating seditious acts, group sit-ins, rioting or contempt of court. Such acts will be dealt with as grave offenses that challenge the security of the nation and the integrity of the [word indistinct]

The strong warning by Minister of Justice Kim Song-ky last weekend was prompted by a series of recent incidents involving the postponed trial of students who stormed into the USIS library in Seoul, and other violent demonstrations by radicals at schools, factories and office buildings.

The right of assembly and expression guaranteed under the Constitution should never be construed as allowing unrestrained, threatening or destructive behavior that infringes on the rights of fellow citizens and disturbs public peace.

Resorting to tactics of menacing group pressure is far from being a reasonable method of protest or making one's demands heard. Even legally permissible group action should be kept within proper bounds so that it proves effective and acceptable to the general public.

Violations of the rules of courts or disobedience of their rulings are treated rigidly as contempt of court in all civilized countries. Such acts constitute a serious challenge to the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary. All perpetrators of group violence and those found in contempt of court must be brought to justice. Democracy cannot be held captive by unruly mass pressure or blackmail.

USIS Hearing

SK010215 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] All the eight student defendants who stood trial yesterday in the USIS case remained silent during the prosecution's examination in protest against what they insisted to be "distorted" facts in the charges.

They--four from Korea University and another four from Yonsei University--are two of the six groups made up with the total 20 defendants by the court for separate trial.

The security in and around the Grand Courtroom of the Seoul District Criminal Court was also tightly guarded. The morning and afternoon hearing sessions were confronted with no disturbances.

The court panel's measure of closing the trial to the public left about two-thirds of the seats vacant.

Shortly after its opening at 10 a.m., the morning session for the four Korea University students encountered demands from the defense lawyers for a check in the physical conditions of the defendants.

Lawyer Pak Chan-chong said that the students were not in good condition enough to stand trial because they had been on hunger strikes since the prison authorities' punitive step was imposed 12 days ago.

"Four of the 20 students, including Yi Chong-hun and Sin Chong-hun of Korea University, were moved from their 6.9 square meter solitary cells to 1.5 square meters ones under the penalty for their disorder acts during the opening trial session on 15 July," he said.

Lawyer Pak, who is also a lawmaker of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, described the cell not as a room but as a "coffin" and called for an immediate end to the "inhumane" situation.

Senior Judge Yi Chae-hon heading the three-member panel, however, turned down the request for the check, saying that judging from the defendants' voices and sitting postures, they are not in bad condition.

"It is not the court's business to withdraw the prison's measure," he said.

After a hectic debate over the health of the defendants and limited admission for spectators between the defense council and the prosecution, the hearing pushed ahead with its procedure of the prosecution's examination.

Prior to the examination, Yi Chong-hun, a senior in the history department and president of a students' committee organized to look into the Kwangju incident, made remarks to "clarify his position toward the trial."

"I decided to follow the court's proceedings to make known to public the truth of the Kwangju incident," he said.

The microphone was turned off when his statement tried to touch the "military dictatorship" and those responsible for the "bloody repression" on the Kwangju incident.

Judge Yi said, "I will not hear any remarks unless they relate the proceedings of the trial."

Student defendants also exercised the right to keep silent during the prosecution's examination in the afternoon session.

Four Yonsei students declared that they would not answer the prosecutor's questions because the charges against them defined their acts as "pro-Communist."

Student Activism

SK020150 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education warned yesterday that activities by radical students are expected to be "riotous" in the future.

In the second semester, it said, student activists and their sympathizers will aim to suspend school and fan student disturbances and also penetrate industrial workplaces or rural communities to agitate workers.

The ministry made these predictions in an analysis on three blacklisted books published by student groups including the National Federation of Student Associations (NFSA).

The three books included "Kitpal (Flag)" which contains theories on radical struggle and purportedly was published by the Student Council of Seoul National University.

The other two are "An Illumination on the Kwangju People's Movements" published by the NFSA and "A Step Forward" by the Student Council of Korea University.

Along with the analysis, the ministry distributed copies of the three books to professors of universities and colleges advising them to refer them while counselling their students, officials said.

In the analysis, the ministry expressed concern that student activities in the fall semester would develop into various labor actions.

"Student activists and some blind followers may cause disturbances in factories and farming areas in the coming second semester," it said.

"Like in the civil disturbances in Kwangju in 1980, the leftist students may attempt to seize the administrative power in a certain area through armed revolt," it said, warning that special alertness should be maintained.

It said the publication on the Kwangju incident views the 1980 disturbances in the southwestern city from a Communist point of view.

CSO: 4100/675

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS TO QUIT DJPA--Minister of Justice Kim Song-ki and two other senior government officials are expected to relinquish their concurrent posts as DJP lawmakers soon. The two others are Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Hwang In-song and Vice Minister of Economic Planning Mun Hui-kap. A DJP official said yesterday that the three will tender their resignations as DJP lawmakers. When they resign, they will be automatically succeeded by reserve candidates for the national constituency, he said. Earlier this month, DJP chairman No Tae-u said the government party will retain them as DJP lawmakers for some time. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jul 85 SK]

NKDP CONVENTION OBSERVED--As of 30 July, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] has received requests from the United States, Japanese and British Embassies in Korea to observe its national convention. Meanwhile, the secretariat of party headquarters has reserved some 20 seats for invited guests, while completely prohibiting the general audience from observing the convention because of the limited seats in the auditorium. [Excerpt] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 30 Jul 85 p 2]

SEOUL UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS--Seoul National University (SNU) yesterday appointed Cho Yong-sop, dean of the College of Agriculture, to serve as vice president of the university. He succeeds Ko Yun-sok who resigned early this week over the controversy in the punishment of seven university students. The state-run university also reshuffled deans of five colleges as well as the deans of student affairs and academic affairs. These appointments are subject to approval by the Ministry of Education. The new deans-designate are Prof. Kim Chae-yun for the College of Social Studies, Prof. Ha Tu-pong for the College of Natural Sciences, Prof. Yu Pyong-sol for the College of Pharmacy and Prof. Yu Sun-ho for the College of Agriculture. The new dean of student affairs is Prof. Yi Sang-ik and the dean of academic affairs is Prof. Yi Kyong-sik. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jul 85 SK]

KIM TAE-CHUNG HOUSE ARREST--Seoul, 31 Jul (KYODO)--Police placed opposition leader Kim Tae-chung under house arrest in his Seoul home Wednesday morning, his aides said. Why police took the action was not immediately known. The 1971 presidential candidate, who was convicted of sedition in connection with the 1980 general uprising in the southern provincial capital of Kwangju, returned from the United States in February after two years of virtual exile. He has

recently been active in organizing the opposition camp to challenge the government of president Chon Tu-hwan. The aides said about 200 policemen are posted around his house in downtown Seoul. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0208 GMT 31 Jul 85]

NKDP-FRG MERGER--Holding a press conference on the morning of 31 July, the day before the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] national convention. Kim Chun-sop, acting president of the DKP, called for a crystallization of pan-democratic forces through its merger with the NKDP on an equal footing regardless of past wrongdoings. Recalling the DKP resolution at its national convention held shortly after the February elections that the DKP will realign party ranks first and merge with the NKDP next acting President Kim denounced the former DKP members who have deserted to join the new party. He said: Regrettably, members of our party elected in the last elections are straggling very quickly to join the new party. Because of this, efforts to unite democratic forces have encountered some obstacles. Stressing that the outcome of the February elections was an expression of public opinion that strongly called for the crystallization of pan-democratic forces, acting President Kim said: The opposition parties should form a united front in order to realize democratization at an early date and the NKDP should willingly accept a merger with the DKP on an equal footing by forming a committee for the merger at its national convention. [Text] [Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 1 Aug 85 p 3]

CSO: 4100/675

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

REPORT ON NATION'S EXPORTS

January-June Exports Value

SK010121 Seoul YONHAP in English 0006 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, 1 Aug (OANA-YONHAP)--Although South Korea ran second among its Asian trading rivals in terms of the total value of exports in the first half of this year, it registered a lower growth rate than its rivals, the Korea Traders Association (KTA) said Wednesday.

Korea's exports in the first half totaled 13.3 billion U.S. dollars, down 4.1 percent from the corresponding period last year.

Hong Kong registered the highest export growth rate (13.4 percent), with exports totaling 4.5 billion dollars, followed by Taiwan, which exported 15.1 billion dollars worth of goods in the six-month period, up 1 percent from the corresponding period last year.

Korea's other two rivals--Singapore and China--recorded growth rates of minus 2.6 percent (9.8 billion dollars) and 1.3 percent (11.3 billion dollars), respectively.

A KTA official attributed the significant rise in exports from Hong Kong to its emergence as an intermediary in the flow of commodities from third countries to mainland China.

While Taiwan and Hong Kong registered trade surpluses of 4.9 billion dollars and 36 million dollars, respectively, in the first half, the other three countries suffered deficits--3.2 billion dollars for China, 1.6 billion dollars for Singapore and 1 billion dollars for Korea, according to the KTA report.

July Exports Improve

SK020759 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, 2 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's exports in July totaled 2,474 million U.S. dollars, up 0.1 percent from the same month last year, according to a tally released Friday by the Korean Trade and Industry Ministry.

The July figure brought the total exports for the first seven months to 15.8 billion dollars, down 3.5 percent from the corresponding period in 1984.

Imports in July totaled 2,456 million dollars, representing a 6.4 percent increase over the same month last year, the tally indicated.

Korea's total imports in the first seven months declined by 7.2 percent from the corresponding period last year, to 16.8 billion dollars.

The nation's trade deficit in the January-July period exceeded the government's 1985 target of 1 billion dollars.

Export letters of credit (l/c's) received in July amounted to 1,531 million dollars, bringing the total for the first seven months of 11.2 billion dollars worth, a decrease of 7.2 percent from the same period last year.

Korea's exports in the latter half of this year are expected to gain some momentum because textile and footwear exports showed signs of recovery in July.

Exports of electronics goods and footwear products in the January-July period rose by 3.4 percent and 10 percent, respectively, from a year ago, while those of ships and steel dropped by 35.6 percent, and 12 percent, respectively.

CSO: 4100/675

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY CALLS FOR METICULOUS IMPLEMENTATION OF 6TH 5-YEAR PLAN

SK310121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jul 85 p 5

[Editorial: "6th Socioeconomic Plan"]

[Text] The years 1987-1991, the period for the Sixth Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan, will be very important for the nation for many reasons, political as well as economic. The strategy to meet the challenges of that period will depend greatly on how the sixth plan is formulated.

Thanks to the five previous plans with the fifth to be completed next year, Korea has achieved remarkable economic growth, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Yet, the development has also brought many problems that should be solved if the nation is to continue its growth.

Monday the government set forth basic guidelines for the Sixth Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan, which calls for attaining \$155 billion in gross national product and \$3,467 in per capita GNP by 1991. Drawing our attention is the projected aim of the plan: to attain an efficient, balanced society through programs in four categories--development of socioeconomic systems and settlement of basic orders, regional development, strengthening of welfare functions, and industrial restructuring and technological development.

The government has done well to emphasize efficiency and balance. Indeed, the hitherto rapid economic growth has spawned industrial inefficiency involving insolvent businesses and widening gaps in income and development. Efficiency and balanced benefits--that may sound contradictory to each other according to some economic theories--are the requirements and virtues that must be upheld in view of our country's unique situation. This is to say, it is an approach to reconcile the economic instinct with social development.

Pursuing that compromise, however, is not so easy a job. The awareness of decency and thrift should be further encouraged as a genuine virtue required for advancing our country.

Another emphasis of the sixth plan is to continue an annual 7 percent economic growth rate without depending on foreign loans. That is more than proper, considering that Korea's foreign indebtedness has already gone well over \$40 billion. This is also not easy to accomplish, given the reality that we will have to, willingly or unwillingly, further liberalize imports.

Even if we must widen markets for foreign goods, we should try to reduce imports. Essential to this effort is encouraging the austere life. At the same time, more efforts should be made to advance Korea's technical standards to make it possible to export more value-added items.

Continued economic growth will inevitably have the people raise their expectations and desires for a better life. But the social environment must be established so as not to mislead people into regarding material self-indulgence as a primary value. A reasonable lifestyle including increasing one's wealth through savings must be encouraged.

Meticulous studies must be made for the implementation of the guidelines for the sixth plan to ensure balanced socioeconomic development especially in light of the importance of the 1987-1991 period.

CSO: 4100/675

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

KOREA HERALD ON 'URGENT NEED' TAX REFORM

SK010205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Tax Reform Proposals"]

[Text] The tax reform package proposed by a special committee of academic, financial and business experts Tuesday is designed primarily to reduce the tax burden on middle- and low-income brackets and to help improve the financial structures of business enterprises.

The proposals are expected to be the basis for the government's tax revision bills, which will be submitted to the regular session of the National Assembly in September for deliberation along with the government's budget bill for 1986.

The government had originally planned to revamp tax laws next year, except for the Defense Tax Law which expires at the end of this year and needs to be extended. The government, however, recognized that the sooner the current tax system is improved the better it would be for the nation's economy. We agree on the urgent need for tax reform.

For one thing, the personal income tax code for employed people has remained unchanged for 3 years. It is time that it is updated so as to alleviate their tax burden for a fairer distribution of income.

The special committee recommended to the Ministry of Finance that the tax exemption level be raised slightly so that a five-member family with an annual income of less than 2.89 million won will not pay any income tax from next year. The difference from the current exemption level would be only about 120,000 won, but it would still considerably benefit wage-earners who make between 300,000 and 500,000 won a month.

Equally important, in our view, is the proposal to revise corporate tax laws in such a way as to help bolster the financial positions of business and industrial firms and increase the potential for sustained growth of the national economy in the years to come.

Recommended revisions include a 12-percent tax allowance for capital increase and tax disfavor for borrowings from outside, thus discouraging excessive dependence on borrowed funds to start or operate an enterprise.

For all the proposed improvements toward fairer taxation, the nation will have to pay an increased amount of taxes in order to meet the ever-growing government expenditures including defense and education outlays. The ratio of taxes to national income is planned to rise to 22 percent in 1987 from 18.7 percent now.

We urge the government to expand its tax revenues not by raising tax rates, which is the easier way, but by correcting loopholes and unfair levies.

CSO: 4100/675

S.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR BUSINESS ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Gold Star SRAM Development

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] It has become known that Gold Star semiconductor has decided to introduce technology from the Fairchild Co (U.S.) to manufacture the 64K SRAM [static random access memory] domestically. The company submitted a technology import notification to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry [MCI] on 4 June.

The 64K SRAM has somewhat less memory capacity than the 256K DRAM, but the level of technological difficulty in developing the semiconductor is comparable.

It has been announced that Gold Star Semiconductor plans to bring in designs and manufacturing technology from Fairchild and produce the 64K SRAM this year.

The 64K SRAM is still expensive and lacks large scale demand like that for the 256K DRAM. However, it is reported that world market demand is at \$540 million this year, and should steadily increase to \$920 million by 1986.

It has become known that according to the terms under which Gold Star will acquire the 64K SRAM manufacturing technology from Fairchild, the contract term is 10 years; royalties will be 5 percent of net sales receipts for the first 5 years, and 2.5 percent for the following 5 years.

CMOS 64K SRAM Development

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 12 Jun 85 p 7

[Text] Gold Star Semiconductor has successfully, on its own, developed the CMOS [complementary metal-oxide semiconductor] 64K SRAM [static random access memory], which is an advanced semiconductor with a high added value, and begins mass production in earnest this August.

This is the country's first, and the world's third, autonomous development of the CMOS 64k SRAM. ~~The level of technological intensivity of the 64K~~ SRAM is much greater than that of the NMOS [negative channel metal-oxide semiconductor] type that domestic companies have been manufacturing. As a high value-added product currently enjoying the world market spotlight, it is an advanced product with extremely bright market prospects.

In particular, as a complete static RAM with more than twice the processing speed of the NMOS 256K DRAM, and which does not require current replenishment, the 64K SRAM is widely used as a memory device in major manufacturing equipment, such as computer telecommunications equipment, which requires large volume, high speed, and high reliability.

In terms of price trends, the 64K SRAM is 12 times more than the 256K DRAM, which has currently fallen in unit price from \$36 to the \$3 mark. Also, worldwide demand, which is at \$540 million this year, and is estimated to reach \$920 million in 1986 and \$1.1 billion in 1987, is expected to grow on the average of 30 percent per year over the next 5 years.

Gold Star Semiconductor succeeded in the development of the 64K SRAM through the efforts of five doctoral level researchers and 30 research staff members at the Gold Star Semiconductor research center, which is located at the Anyang Luckv Star no. 1 research park, the largest in East Asia.

It is known that in terms of circuit filament thickness [heero sonp'ok], the 64K DRAM is 2.5 microns, and the 256K DRAM is 2 microns, while in contrast the 64K SRAM is a scant 1.7 microns in thickness.

Local Materials Supplies Accelerated

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 11 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] As the semiconductor industry has emerged as a growing field, related materials industries have begun to move into the spotlight, and competitive zeal has been increasing from the very beginning, with the new establishment of firms specializing in materials.

According to industry sources on 11 June, as semiconductor wafer processing and manufacturing has begun in earnest at firms such as Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications, Gold Star Semiconductor, Hyundai Electronics, and Hankook Electronics, materials industries producing such items as semiconductor bonding wire, semiconductor manufacturing tubes, lead frames, and wafers have made their appearance as import substitution industries, and as the number of newly participating companies has continued to increase, a hot competition has developed over the establishment of manufacturing facilities.

In the case of semiconductor bonding wire, Tongyang Chemical has established Heyraus [phonetic] Tongyang Precision Co in a joint venture with Heyraus of West Germany, and is already manufacturing trial products and promoting import substitution. In lead frames, Poonsan Metals Co, which developed

the material, is pushing the manufacture of products under a technical cooperation agreement with a foreign firm, and Heyraus Tongyang has also begun work to establish a production facility, as the two companies get ready to begin competition.

The two companies both plan to begin production at the end of the year.

In the case of wafers, which are a key material in semiconductors, Tongyang Manufacturing Co has established KOSIL, a 50-50 joint venture with the Monsanto Co (U.S.), and beginning next March will be producing 20 million square inches of wafer per year. Tongyang Chemical Co is setting up Hankook Electronics Materials Co and has also arranged to manufacture wafers in a technical cooperation agreement with ACT (U.S.). Thus there are already two companies in competition, and most recently Luck Materials Co has newly come forward to participate, in technical cooperation with Siltech [phonetic] of the United States.

In particular, KOSIL is expanding to a production scale that will permit annual production of 100 million square inches of wafer by early 1990, and Hankook Electronics Materials also begins initial production in early 1986 (with a capacity of 3.2 million 4-inch wafers, or 12.8 million square inches, per year), and is moving forward with expansion of production facilities by stages. Due to surplus production from the beginning of production, a heated competition for sales is anticipated.

Accordingly, the government plans to shift to double-sourcing of wafers, using both KOSIL and Hankook Electronics Materials, it has become known.

Meanwhile, in the case of quartz tubes used to manufacture semiconductors, Yongch'ang Manufacturing Co has established Yongshin Quartz in a joint venture with Japan's Shinetsu Quartz and the Heyraus Co [phonetic] of West Germany, and has a factory under construction. Moreover, it has been learned that two other small and medium companies are moving toward new participation in the field, so competition in this field as well is expected to be intense.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ROK TO ATTEND APPU—Seoul, 25 Jul (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea's National Assembly has decided to send seven delegates to the 38th conference of the Asia Pacific Parliamentary Union (APPU), scheduled for 29 July in Vila, the capital of the Republic of Vanuatu sources here said Wednesday. The Korean delegation, headed by Rep. Pae Song-tong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, is scheduled to leave here Friday for the four-day conference. The Korean delegations are expected to introduce a resolution calling for all the nations of Asia to participate in the upcoming 1986 Seoul Asiad. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0024 GMT 25 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/675

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

CAR EXPORTS TO EUROPE—Seoul, 26 Jul (OANA-YONHAP)--Hyundai Motor Co., a leading South Korean auto maker, has begun exporting front-wheel-drive compact passenger cars to Europe, Hyundai officials said Friday. On Thursday, the company shipped 700 Pony Excels to Britain, and it plans to export an additional 500 units to other European Economic Community (EEC) countries on 2 August. The letters of credit for the front-wheel-drive cars were finalized after British auto dealers conducted performance tests last month. The Pony Excel passed the EEC's safety standards last February, the officials said. They also predicted that Hyundai will begin exporting the car to the United States before the end of this year. Hyundai exported 46,201 [as printed] percent of Korea's total auto exports. The company expects exports this year to reach 80,000-10,000 units, [as printed] as a result of the Pony Excel exports. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0024 GMT 26 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/675

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

UNITY, COHESION OF PARTY, PEOPLE VIEWED

SK300807 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Unattributed talk: "The Invincible Unity of Our People Based on Love for Revolutionary Congeniality"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The true unity of those who join revolutionary work is achieved on the basis of love for revolutionary congeniality.

The revolutionary struggle begins with the unity of those who share identical ideologies and intents. We can win a brilliant victory in the revolutionary struggle when we possess a powerful revolutionary organization composed of people who share identical ideologies and intents and when these people are firmly united ideologically and spiritually on the basis of love for revolutionary congeniality and fidelity.

There is no more precious thing than comrades for those who have embarked on the road of revolution. Those who carry out the revolution can live apart from their parents, wives, and children, but they cannot live for even a moment apart from revolutionary comrades. Love among revolutionary comrades helps people dearly possess political life—which is more precious than their lives—and make it shine, struggle to the end in the glorious revolutionary ranks.

In the revolutionary ranks, there can be spurious comrades who dream other dreams, or have other ideologies. True love for revolutionary congeniality and fidelity cannot exist among spurious comrades, nor can true unity be achieved among them.

The history of true love for revolutionary congeniality and fidelity began to unfold in our country when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the lead in the revolution. Having embarked on the road of revolution, the great leader invented the immortal *chuche* idea, while pioneering the new road of the Korean revolution, he devoted all his energy to fostering revolutionary comrades who share identical ideas and intent with him and to achieving the unity of the revolutionary ranks on the basis of love for revolutionary congeniality.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who has emitted the rays of dawn on the future path of the Korean revolution with profound wisdom and wise leadership, and has pioneered the glorious chuche revolutionary cause, and embraced and fostered many people, is a great leader whom we have greeted for the first time in the long history of our people. Because of this, impassioned youths, patriots and ambitious people, who were concerned about the destiny of the country and the people, and who sought a true revolution, crossing the deathline, [SASON] from various places in the country and faraway overseas places gathered at the place where the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was staying. They totally entrusted the great leader with their own destiny and with the future of the revolution.

The young Korean communists and people held the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and followed him as the sun of the revolution and the center of unity with a fiery faith that they cherished deep in their hearts. Firmly uniting around the leader, they struggled tenaciously along the single road of chuche. Thus, the satellites of the Korean revolution emerged with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun, and the invincible unity of the revolutionary ranks was achieved on the basis of love for revolutionary congeniality and fidelity with the great leader as the center.

The Korean communists and people formed the most noble comradely relations for the first time in history along the single road of revolution pioneered and led by the leader ever since they upheld the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of the revolution, and highly demonstrated revolutionary comradeship and fidelity, causing them to effloresce.

The unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks, in terms of ideology and will, which the Korean communists and people deeply cherished on the basis of revolutionary comradeship and fidelity was the indestructible source of strength that propelled our revolution toward the single road of victory and glory.

The Korean communists and people were able to achieve a brilliant victory in the unprecedentedly arduous and rigorous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of revolutionary comradeship and fidelity, and by struggling in firm unity, with one ideology and will.

The noble revolutionary comradeship and fidelity highly demonstrated on the historical road of pioneering the victorious chuche revolutionary cause are precisely inherited and more highly demonstrated today on the new road of the march to remodel the entire society on the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Resolutely adhering to and further strengthening our party's unity and cohesion generation to generation on the basis of the revolutionary comradeship pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the glorious struggle to brilliantly inherit and complete the leader's revolutionary cause.

The glorious party center elucidated the stark truth that the comradely relations formed on the revolutionary road should be based on invariable loyalty to the leader, who is the intellect behind the revolution and center of unity, and that, when this is realized, true unity and cohesion, in terms of ideology and will, can be realized.

Based on this, our party is wisely leading the entire party membership and all the people to learn from the spirit and trait that prevailed when true comradely relations were formed for the first time in our revolution by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a new history of the most noble revolutionary comradeship and fidelity was developed.

The firm determination and wise leadership of the party have made our people's comradely love and fidelity stronger in terms of truthfulness and revolution minded characteristics.

The ideological feeling of the noble revolutionary comradeship and fidelity formed during the arduous and bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the wise leadership of the party, with the great leader at its center, is warmly beating in the hearts of the party members and the people today, and the unity and cohesion of the entire party membership and the entire society in terms of ideology and will, based on endless loyalty to the leader, have been solidified as firm as a rock.

It is our country's revolutionary trait and proud reality today that the party and leader trust the people, that the people follow the party and leader, and that the party and the people are united as one and all members of society are firmly united and advancing in firm faith along the road of the chuche cause.

Today, our communists and people are invariably inheriting and developing endless loyalty to the great leader and revolutionary fidelity by upholding the party, which is endlessly loyal to the leader's revolutionary cause.

The fact that our party members and people have the invariable conviction to endlessly uphold the party's leadership on the road of realizing the revolutionary cause and are highly demonstrating comradely love and fidelity on the basis of endless loyalty to the party and the leader originates from the greatness and gracious love of the glorious party.

Our party has set forth on a shining road of carrying out to the end from one generation to another the chuche revolutionary cause by putting forward the program of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea and wisely leading the struggle to realize it with outstanding and refined leadership; our party has magnificently put forth a new historical era toward the future of communism and has provided a great hayday of prosperity and growth unprecedented in the history of our fatherland and nation.

The cause of remodeling the entire society on the chuche idea, which is led by our party, is the continuation of the chuche cause pioneered by the great leader and is the first great revolution as its new higher stage. In order to accelerate

this great revolution victoriously and to accelerate the future of communism rapidly, we should firmly adhere to and solidify as firm as a rock our party's unity and cohesion based on revolutionary comradeship.

Revolutionary comradeship should be based on the impeccably clean loyalty to the party and the leader so that it can become truly pure, sincere, and firm. All party members and workers should learn from the shining example of revolutionary comradeship and noble fidelity on the basis of the invariable loyalty to the great leader.

We should brilliantly inherit the noble tradition of revolutionary comradeship which was formed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary period, entrust our entire destiny to the party and the leader, as did the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who were endlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a firm faith in the party and the leader in whatever environment or conditions, and firmly trust, follow, and eternally uphold the party and the leader with an impeccably clean, single heart of loyalty.

By upholding the glorious party's leadership and continuously and highly demonstrating the revolutionary comradeship on the basis of eternally invariable loyalty, we should further solidify unity and cohesion as firm as iron in the entire party and the whole society and accelerate the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

The power of our party and people that are struggling in firm unity with the most noble revolutionary comradeship and fidelity under the wise leadership of the party is ever-victorious.

CSO: 4100/674

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PYONGYANG TALK ON REVOLUTIONARY WORLD OUTLOOK

SK010850 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Unattributed talk: "Firmly Establishing a Revolutionary World Outlook Is a Prerequisite for Living and Struggling as an Indomitable Revolutionary Warrior"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has pointed out: In order to develop people into impassioned communist revolutionaries who devotedly struggle to achieve the cause of socialism and communism, we should correctly develop the view of the revolution among them.

Today we are assigned the historic task of brilliantly achieving our revolutionary cause by vigorously accelerating the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea. One of the important things in this regard is for all functionaries and workers to correctly develop a chuche-type revolutionary world outlook. How people deal with the revolution and how positively they participate in it depend on how they have developed their revolutionary world outlook.

Correctly developing a revolutionary world outlook is a prerequisite for one to become an indomitable revolutionary warrior. For one to become an indomitable communist-type revolutionary means to become a resolute warrior who sincerely holds the leader of the revolution in high esteem in a grim class struggle, who resolutely safeguards the leader's idea, and who unhesitatingly devotes his life to the struggle to materialize this idea.

Developing a revolutionary world outlook is a prerequisite for one to become an indomitable communist-type revolutionary, because this work helps one successfully carry out the revolution and construction by holding his party and leader in high esteem and by resolutely safeguarding and implementing the lines and policies of his party.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is pioneered by the leader and victoriously advances under the leadership of the party and the leader. Therefore, the basic personality of true revolutionaries is represented by a devoted struggle to hold the leadership of the party and the leader in high esteem and to materialize their plan and intent. This personality develops in the course of developing a revolutionary world outlook. Only those who have correctly

developed a revolutionary world outlook can regard faithfulness to the party and the leader as their primary life, invariably and resolutely safeguard and hold in high esteem their party and leader without wavering no matter what situation may develop and no matter what wind may blow from where, and materialize the plan and intent of the party and the leader to the end.

Correctly developing a revolutionary world outlook is a prerequisite for one to become an indomitable communist-type revolutionary, because this work helps one to carry out the revolution to the end with a strong will to win victory, overcoming any difficulties and trials whatsoever. The revolution accompanies an arduous struggle and the revolutionary road is distant and is filled with trials. There may be difficulties and heartbreaking sacrifices on the revolutionary road. Therefore, the important thing for revolutionaries is for them to be confident in the justness of the revolutionary cause and to possess faith in victory and the indomitable and strong spirit of resolutely struggling, without giving in to any trials whatsoever.

The revolutionaries should possess the high revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance--the spirit of creating something out of nothing and of resolving all questions independently. Only by continuously revolutionizing themselves and only by correctly developing a revolutionary world outlook can people display the spirit of endless devotion--the spirit of devotedly struggling for the party, the leader, the working class, and the people--the indomitable revolutionary spirit of tenaciously struggling with a will to win victory by adhering to revolutionary constancy, without wavering in any adverse circumstance whatsoever, and the fighting spirit of self-reliance.

Today we are on the forked road of the revolution; the revolutionary road we have to traverse is still distant and arduous. We should achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and the fatherland's independent reunification and should expedite the final victory of our revolution. For the time being, we should bring about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction to greet the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party as the great festival of victors.

In order to brilliantly carry out this vast revolutionary task, all functionaries and workers should much more successfully prepare themselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries who have correctly developed a revolutionary world outlook. In particular, accelerating the work of revolutionizing guiding functionaries and correctly developing a revolutionary world outlook among them poses a much more urgent problem under circumstances in which our revolution assumes a protracted and arduous nature and in which, when the replacement of the generation has taken place, our cadre ranks have been continuously supplemented by the new generation that has not experienced difficulties and trials.

All functionaries and workers should firmly prepare themselves as indomitable revolutionary warriors who are endlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center by correctly developing a chuche-type revolutionary world outlook and by vigorously struggling to develop their revolutionary party, working class, and popular nature.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RALLY MARKS KIM CHONG-IL INSPECTION OF WADING POOL

SK181442 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] A rally of the workers of the Mangyongdae Resort Office was held yesterday on the spot in order to thoroughly accomplish the task given by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, when he was inspecting the newly built Mangyongdae wading pool on 7 July.

Along with the workers of the office, Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Party Committee and chairman of the People's Committee of Pyongyang City, and functionaries concerned were present at the rally.

At the rally, after a report by Yi Chang-to, secretary of the primary-level party committee of the Mangyongdae Resort Office; Pak Pyong-nam, chief technician of the office, Yim Ho-suk, worker of the office; and No Chang-hwa, chief of a workteam, made speeches.

The reporter and the speakers spoke about the fact that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, while specifically acquainting himself with the facilities, the progress of construction, and the accommodation capacities during the inspection of the (?flume ride), the wave pool, and the slide pool in the visit to the newly-built Mangyongdae wading pool last 7 July, expressed great satisfaction over the fact that the modern and complex wading pool had been excellently built in a short period of less than a year.

They noted that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said that the wading pool is very good for strengthening the physical fitness of youths, children, and students, and promoting their courage, and assigned the task of building bigger wading pools in many places in the central areas of Pyongyang City.

They said that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, saying that all conditions should be provided so that the working people, youths, children, and students of the city can use the wading pool as often as possible, clearly indicated the tasks and methods concerning the management and operation of the wading pool.

They stressed that the task which dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has given is a programmatic guideline that should be adhered to in the management and

operation of the wading pool, filled with the benevolent love of the party, and is an encouraging banner that is vigorously arousing the workers and working people of the office to a new victory.

They said that they are facing an honorable task of brilliantly accomplishing the task which dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave during the inspection of the Mangyongdae wading pool and of conveying the love and consideration of our party to the working people, youths, children, and students. They stressed that the management and operation of the wading pool should be properly conducted in accordance with the intent of the party and, thus, all necessary conditions be provided so that working people, youths, children, and students may enjoy and rest to their hearts' content.

They said that the water purification facilities and other facilities of the wading pool should be maintained hygienically and properly, and thorough measures should be worked out to protect the outdoor facilities during the wintertime.

They also stressed the need to ensure that the wading pool is always overflowing with clean water through proper water purification work, that the facilities and equipment of the wading pool and the resort are properly maintained and operated, and that the artistic and cultural life of the working people should be fully guaranteed through the promotion of the spirit of service for them.

The reporter and the speakers stressed that, by vigorously struggling to mark the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and the party's founding as a grand festival of the victors, a new turn should be made in the management and operation of the resort.

The rally adopted a letter of resolution.

CSO: 4110/207

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

VRPR ON ROLE OF MASSES IN LIBERATION MOVEMENT

SK280344 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
24 Jul 85

[Talk by station commentator Yun Chong-won from the "Classroom for Workers and Peasants" program: "What Should Our Masses Do To Assume Attitude Worthy of Masters?"]

[Text] How are you, listeners? As you know well, the masters of the movement to liberate the masses of this country are precisely the masses of this country, including our workers and peasants. Therefore, whether or not we can expedite the movement to liberate the masses depends upon the efforts of our masses in playing the role of masters of the movement. This role is similar to that of the master of a home. If our masses in the movement to liberate the masses in our country fail to play the role of masters, the movement to liberate the masses cannot be pushed ahead successfully.

To properly play the role of masters in their struggle, our masses should assume an attitude worthy of masters. In other words, our masses should hold the correct view that the masters of the movement to liberate the masses are precisely themselves and that they should act as the masters. Now, how should our masses of workers and peasants act in order to assume an attitude worthy of the masters of the movement to liberate the masses of this country? First of all, they should take an independent stand. An independent stand means that they think about all problems themselves and resolve them in accordance with their faith and through their own efforts, trusting in their own strength.

Therefore, in order to maintain their independent stand, our masses of workers and peasants should resolve all problems arising in their struggle with their own efforts and in accordance with their own judgment, not relying on others. Therefore, our masses of workers and peasants should abstain from depending on others and should think and act in accordance with their own faith so that they can resolve all problems independently.

To maintain their independent stand, workers and peasants should also carry out the movement to liberate the masses in a responsible manner under the principle of self-reliance. Carrying out the movement to liberate the masses under the principle of self-reliance means to resolve all problems arising in their struggle with their own strength. However, the spirit of self-reliance does not

mean that the masses of workers and peasants unconditionally reject others' assistance. In other words, if necessary in this movement, they can receive others' assistance. However, it is important that they place much more weight on their own strength than on others' assistance.

Carrying out the struggle with others' assistance is not the correct stand in carrying out the movement to liberate the masses. Therefore, our masses of working people should carry out the anti-U.S. struggle for independence with their own strength to the end. At the same time, they should resolve all problems arising in their struggle in a responsible manner and with the indomitable spirit of self-reliance. This is the only way to carry out the movement to liberate the masses to the end.

Our masses of workers and peasants should also maintain a creative stand in order to successfully carry out the movement to liberate the masses. The creative stand means that our masses of workers and peasants resolve all problems arising in their struggle with their lofty zeal and creative positiveness and in conformity with their specific situation. In order to maintain the creative stand, two problems should be resolved first. One is to resolve all problems by mobilizing all possible wisdom and creativeness of the masses. [sentence as heard]

The struggle to realize independence of the masses of working people is a vast and arduous task. Therefore, this struggle cannot be successfully carried out without the enhancement of the lofty zeal and creative positiveness of the masses of working people. The movement to liberate the masses can achieve its victorious advance through the voluntary and creative struggle of the masses of workers and peasants. The movement to liberate the masses cannot be successfully carried out with the zeal and wisdom of specific segments; it can be successful only when all of our masses actively struggle, demonstrating their creativity. This has been clearly proven by the history of the movement of the South Korean masses. To maintain their creative stand, our masses of workers and peasants should highly demonstrate their lofty zeal and creative positiveness and, at the same time, should resolve all problems arising in their struggle in conformity with their own specific situation.

Each country has a different situation. In other words, each country has a different situation in terms of historic conditions, characteristics of its people, and the level of its economic development. Therefore, all countries cannot carry out the struggle to liberate the masses in the same way. [passage indistinct]

To properly carry out the movement to liberate the masses in our country, we should properly and thoroughly study and take into consideration [words indistinct], the situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula, various conditions existing in our country, and [passage indistinct]. When our masses of workers and peasants assume such an attitude worthy of the masters, they can play the role as the masters in the movement to liberate the masses and at the same time, our cause can be victorious.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATIONAL METHOD

SK201534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jul (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work "On Further Developing Educational Work" published on 22 July, 1984, indicated the direction and ways of improving and strengthening the socialist educational work, including the task to improve the educational method, in this connection, NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "Educational Method Is Important Factor Defining Quality of Education," which reads in part:

Whether the younger generation is brought up to be comprehensively-developed communist human beings or not depends in the main on how the content of education is composed of revolutionary lines and in what way it is imbued into them. This is why the educational method is all the time an important factor defining the quality of education.

The main reason why the educational method is an active factor of the improvement of the quality of education is that it has a great influence on the remoulding of the ideology of people and the course of acquiring science and technology.

Our party has made much efforts to improve the educational method along with the content of education on revolutionary lines since it began to develop educational work. Not bly, in the period of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, our party propounded many unique ideas and theories on establishing a chuche-oriented educational method. The idea, theory and policy put forward by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in a series of his works and during his working guidance to the Pyongyang No 1 Senior Middle School serve as a guideline that we should always hold fast to in further developing the socialist educational work and establishing the chuche-oriented educational method on an overall scale.

Calling for steadily improving the educational method as required by the developing reality, the paper says:

It is essential in improving the educational method to thoroughly apply the unique chuche-oriented, socialist educational method expounded by our party in all processes and opportunities of educational work.

The socialist educational method is a most scientific and revolutionary one to bring up people to be communist revolutionaries with an independent ideology and creative capacity, and a powerful means of rearing people of highest dignity and value.

It is important in applying the socialist educational method to comprehensively introduce the method of heuristic teaching, concentrate much efforts on improving the method of examination and decisively strengthen practical education such as experimental practice and exercise.

CSO: 4100/644

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

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CSO: 4110/207

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP MEDAL INSTITUTED—Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song promulgated a decree of the Central People's Committee on instituting the DPRK Order of Friendship and Friendship Medal. The decree dated 25 July says that the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea institutes the DPRK Order of Friendship first and second classes and Friendship Medal to award a state commendation to diplomatic officials and personages, technicians and specialists of foreign countries who have conducted energetic activities to strengthen friendship and unity and develop economic and technical exchange and cooperation with our country and strengthen international solidarity with our revolution. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2343 GMT 29 Jul 85]

CSO: 4100/674

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

PRODUCTION OF LARGE SCALE ELECTRICAL GENERATION EQUIPMENT

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 28 May 85 p 1

[Article by Ch'oe Kwan-pin]

[Text] Party members and workers at the Taean Heavy Machine Integrated Factory are currently continuing to bring about a new revolution in production of large scale generating equipment with no diminution in that ardor which has exceeded the plan every month to glorify, in a victor's celebration, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

The glorious leader comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"We must splendidly commemorate with a victors' celebration the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party by bringing about a new increase in revolution and construction in this coming year."

In this deeply meaningful year, the party members and workers here, who have energetically launched forward to bring about new increases in socialist economic construction, are creating, day after day, new records in production, as with high loyalty to the party and the leader they revise the technical-economic standards and targets.

The following matters were pointed out in the statement by the party central committee:

"To all party members!

Let us bring about a great increase in socialist economic construction and make this year, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, a deeply meaningful year!"

Workers at the no 1 generator equipment production shop always keep deep in their hearts the pride and honor of working at a workplace that is imbued with the spirit of the undying accomplishments of the glorious leader, who transformed what was before liberation a factory that was no different from a tiny metal working shop into a heavy machinery integrated production site.

Therefore they carry on a blazing battle with high goals and firm resolve to carry through any task at all the party demands. They have established their battle goal and are vigorously pressing ahead with it--to complete the assembly of all the pieces of large scale generating equipment, including generators and turbines, that are to be sent to the Taech'on power plant, through the 40th anniversary of the party founding battle. Currently they are devoting their ingenuity and enthusiasm in order to complete the generator and turbine to be installed at Ponghwa lock as well as the generators and turbines to be sent to several other power stations. The members of large lathe work teams no 1 and no 2 are making the most of every minute and second and making new records in the assembly of generator equipment and components, and members of the generator assembly teams and turbine assembly teams are increasing the rate of assembly, meanwhile striving to maintain quality at the highest levels.

Workers at the large scale machine shop are also creating innovations in the production of large scale equipment for the Namp'o lock.

Members of large lathe work teams no 1 and no 2 and members of assembly teams no 1 and no 2 have set up a detailed production plan for large scale equipment, including lock equipment and traction equipment to be sent to the Namp'o lock construction site, and are carrying out the plan day by day without a hitch.

Cadres go in among the workers and conduct various kinds of political work in order to raise their enthusiasm and spirits even higher, while showing a model of leading by personal example in solving difficult and arduous problems, thereby inspiring the producing masses toward ceaseless innovation.

Management and economics cadres see to management of the enterprise in accord with the requirements of the Taaen work system, thus vigorously encouraging production, and fulfilling daily production in accordance with the demands of the party and financial review, while markedly increasing the zeal and ardor of the laborers.

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CSO: 4110/180

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF DPRK METAL INDUSTRY

SK011557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)—The Korean metal industry has made a rapid development over the past 40 years since the liberation of the country.

Today it fully meets the domestic demands for various metals. Korea has reached the level of the developed industrial states in the per capita output of steel and nonferrous metals.

When Korea was liberated, her metal industry was almost confined to the production of such semi-finished goods as pig iron, crude copper and crude lead, consequent upon the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. It was severely destroyed by the U.S. imperialists, to boot, during the last war (1950-1953).

After the liberation of the country the great leader President Kim Il-song put forward the policy of building an independent metal industry relying on the raw materials and fuel abundant in the country and has wisely led the work for implementing it.

In 1960 the total metal industrial output value grew 17 times that in 1946, the year after liberation. The metal industry developed by leaps and bounds in the 1970's. That decade witnessed the construction of a 1-million ton capacity rolling mill, 1,500 cubic metre furnace, 39 [as received] million ton capacity continuous sintering furnace, wire rope, screw welding tube and steel ball producing centres and many other modern metallurgical establishments and the reconstruction and expansion of the existing iron and steel works and smelteries into large metallurgical bases.

Many ore and coal mines have been developed in many parts of the country and the existing ones reconstructed and expanded to immensely increase their production capacity and the metallurgical technological processes have been supplemented and rounded off to suit the conditions of rich home raw materials and fuels. This has helped further increase the independence of the metal industry.

Notable is the creation of a favourable condition for the development of the metal industry with the construction of the 98 kilometre long pipeline for the transport of headings between the Musan mining complex and the Kim Chaek iron complex and of the large long-distance belt conveyer transport lines in the Komdok general mining enterprise and the Unryul mine.

Automation and telemechanization have been actively carried out in the metal works.

Iron and steel works and smelteries have been equipped with modern metallurgical facilities and the production command system by industrial television and radio.

With its production structures further perfected, the metal industry fully meets the domestic demands for ferrous and nonferrous metals of all assortments, sizes and qualities.

Entering the 1980's, its independence and potential have increased still further.

A work is going on successfully to create 6 million and 3 million ton steel production capacities respectively in Chongjin District and at the Kangson steel complex. Particularly intensive is the drive for increasing the production of nonferrous metals.

A 15-million ton capacity of ore dressing has been created at the Komdok general mining enterprise and the nonferrous metal ore mines are being expanded on a large scale in Komdok and Tanchon districts and in Yanggang Province.

The Pyongbuk smeltery was built, the first stage project of the Tanchon smeltery completed and the Nampo smeltery and other smelteries are being reconstructed on an expansion basis.

The ten long-range objectives of the socialist economic construction include an annual production of 15 million tons of steel and 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals.

CSO: 4100/674

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DPRK FORMS UNIVERSITY SPORTS TEAMS

SK220347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jul (KCNA)--Sports teams have been formed at Kim Il-song University, Kumsong Political University, Kim Hyog-chik University of Education, Kim Chaek University of Technology, Pyongyang University of Medicine, University of Construction and Building Materials, Pyongyang University of Railways, Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering, Hamhung University of Chemical Industry, Chongjin University of Mining and Metal Engineering, Sinuiju University of Education No 1 and Sariwon University of Education No 1.

The university sports teams will systematically bring up student sports reserves by selecting promising senior middle school students.

Sports lessons and training form the main part of the education of those students, who finish the university courses during the period of their being student-players.

The university sports teams deal with track and field, ball games, heavy games and other events.

More university sports teams will be formed in the future when conditions permit.

Great efforts are directed in Korea to guiding the entire people to train their bodies for labor and defence and rearing many aces by developing sports science and technique.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il recently took again wise steps for the development of physical culture and sports.

CSO: 4100/644

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

DPRK FILM DEPICTS U.S. AS PERPETRATORS OF AGGRESSION

SK250817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--The Korean documentary film studio released documentaries "The Unforgettable Days," "Art of School Children" (1) and "Washington's 'Peace' Commitments."

"The Unforgettable Days" records the significant days spent by Ya. T. Novichenko, a Soviet internationalist soldier, and his wife and other family members when they visited our country in summer last year upon the invitation of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The film accentuates that the period of their stay in Korea was meaningful days in which they were accorded warm welcome as the most distinguished guests of the Korean people and real brothers and sisters and that the everlasting traditional Korean-Soviet friendship will shine through generations.

"Art of School Children" (1) depicts the full efflorescence of the artistic talent of school children through their solos of xylophone and accordion and light music.

"Washington's 'Peace' Commitments" presents scenes of the United States perpetrating criminal wars of aggression and new world war moves everywhere in the world after signing many an international convention at international meetings for world peace [sentence as received].

It proves that Washington's "peace" commitments are no more than war commitments and its "peace strategy" is a war strategy of reversed form.

CSO: 4100/644

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

FOREIGN ATTACHES ATTEND FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)--The Ministry of People's Armed Forces on 25 July arranged a film show on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war. Invited there were military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang. Maj General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army were present there. The attendants appreciated the Korean feature film "In Their Appearance." The film gives a truthful portrayal of the noble spiritual world and beautiful human love of People's Army soldiers during the fatherland liberation war by relating stories about life experiences of a girl painter of South Korea who was once deceived by "anti-communist" propaganda. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 26 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/644

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MEDICINES OF SPECIAL EFFICACY PRODUCED

SK301530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)--The Korean Mannyon Health Company produces tonics for longevity and medicines for the treatment of diseases numbering more than 90 kinds, which include "pullosansam poyak" (sansam elixir of life), "sanhyang" (three spices), "koryo noktaego" (koryo deer's placenta paste) and "yukmigo" (six-flavor paste), with various species of medicinal herbs abundant in Korea.

The well-known tonics and medicines of special efficacy in the prevention and treatment of heart, blood vessel and digestive organ troubles with the labels of the company are popular on foreign markets, too.

The company has more than 1,000 hectares of medicinal herb bases and several dozen pharmaceutical workteams. It also manufactures a wide variety of highly efficacious synthetic medicines in large quantities.

Korean traditional medicines are widely known from old times for their high efficacy. From thousands of years ago various Korean traditional medicines have been used for the protection of people's health. Well over 1,500 kinds of them have been administered to our people for the prevention and treatment of diseases from long ago.

A mountainous country, Korea is blessed with rich resources of medicinal plants and with such animal medicinal materials as antlers and mineral materials. Upwards of 600 species of herbs are used for the preparation of Korean traditional medicines.

The state actively encourages the use of traditional medicines, directing much efforts to their production.

Specialised medicinal herb farms and such traditional medicinal material bases as insam farms, deer farms and roe deer farms are found in many places.

The medicinal herb workteam and sub-workteams of cooperative farms collect precious raw materials for traditional medicines and send them to the pharmaceutical factories and hospital dispensaries.

A nationwide movement is on for the protection and propagation of traditional [word indistinct] resources. April and May, September and October every year are months of "medicinal herb cultivation."

Traditional medicinal resources protection and propagation offices are found in the provinces and research institutes for a scientific and technical guidance of medical herb production and medicinal herb survey groups are operating.

The central and local pharmaceutical factories, big and small, and therapeutic and prophylactic organs of various levels mass-produce highly efficacious traditional medicines of all kinds, convenient for the use.

The researches into the ingredients and medical action of Korean traditional [word indistinct] progressing on a high scientific level.

CSO: 4100/674

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

FUNCTIONS HELD IN JAPAN ON 4 JULY STATEMENT

SK261525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Jul (KNS-KCNA)--A seminar was held on 4 July in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture of Japan, on the lapse of 13 years since the publication of the 4 July North-South joint statement in 1972.

A lecture was given on the subject of the present situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula and prospect for Korea's reunification and a report delivered on the title "The Korean Question as the Japanese People See It."

An appeal adopted at the seminar called for turning out to the struggle for an early realization of tripartite talks and North-South parliamentary talks, prevention of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification on Korea and peace in Asia.

A meeting for strengthening solidarity with the Korean people was held in Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, and the third regular meeting of the Nagano Prefectural People's Council for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in Nagano.

CSO: 4100/644

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

PAPER MARKS FOUNDING OF KOREAN YOUTH LEAGUE IN JAPAN

SK011042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

NODONG SINMUN in an editorial article titled "Proud 30 Years Covered by the League of Korean Youth in Japan" says: In the past the League of Korean Youth in Japan has firmly established the ideological system of *chuche* within the organisation and built it up into a strong organisation boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, preparing the Korean youth and students in Japan into ardent revolutionaries and true patriots in whose vein runs the blood of *chuche* type.

The league built up various educational courses including youth schools in all places where Korean youth and students in Japan live and strengthened education in socialist patriotism among a large number of Korean youths including young men and women and students who had lived among the Japanese people, infected with national nihilism, thus guiding them to struggle with might and main for the country and the nation.

Notably, the League of Korean Youth in Japan found out a large number of Korean youths and students in defiance of all manner of persecution and assimilation policy of the enemies within and without and rallied them around the organisation and, at the same time, staged a powerful struggle for defence of the democratic national rights of Koreans in Japan.

And the league has strengthened the work for national unity with young men and women under the influence of the "'ROK' Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") and other Korean youth and students of various circles to mobilise them in the fulfillment of the patriotic tasks for national reunification, upholding the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It has helped expand the ranks of the supporters and sympathizers for our cause of national reunification in the international arena by widely explaining and propagandizing the great *chuche* idea and our party's policy of national reunification among the Japanese people and the world youths and students.

The League of Korean Youth in Japan will prepare its organisation better into strong reserve forces of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) by upbringing and tempering large numbers of people of the younger generation who will remain faithful forever to the guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem this year greeting the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

CSO: 4100/674

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PERUVIAN LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG ON ANTI-U.S. MONTH

SK270357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received letters from foreign countries in the 25 June-27 July month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The letter from the meeting for opening the month of international solidarity with the Korean people held in Dar-es-Salaam on 24 June says:

Your Excellency President Kim Il-song, and the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and outstanding military strategist, led to victory the fatherland liberation war of the Korean people against the invasion of the U.S.-led imperialist allied forces and the South Korean puppets and thus inflicted a disgraceful defeat on the enemy and made a great contribution to defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world. We fully support the proposals for three-way talks and North-South parliamentary talks and all other peace-oriented proposals and initiatives advanced by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government under your wise guidance and express firm solidarity once again with the fraternal Korean people in their just struggle.

The letter from the central meeting for opening the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for solidarity with the Korean people held on 25 June in Peru says:

The U.S. imperialists could not bring into submission the Korean people led by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song possessed of ever-victorious superb strategy and tactics.

The U.S. imperialists fell on their knees before the Korean people on 27 July, 1953, for the first time in their history of wars of aggression. In the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle we will wage a struggle strongly demanding that Reagan's aggression forces withdraw from South Korea at once, taking their destructive arms including neutron bombs.

Letters came to President Kim Il-song from solidarity meetings held at the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, the Delhi, India, Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea, the Malian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and in Georgetown, Guyana, and from the National Group of the Chuche Idea of Burkina Faso.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORT ON ANNIVERSARY OF GREAT BRITAIN COMMUNIST PARTY

Greetings Sent

SK310013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2302 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Jul (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in a message of greetings to the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain on 25 July warmly congratulated the party on its 65th birthday.

The message says: Over the past 65 years, the Communist Party of Great Britain has persistently struggled against the imperialists' policy of war and monopoly capital's arbitrariness and for the working people's democratic rights and vital interests.

Today your party is struggling against massive unemployment and reduction of social disbursements while conducting activities to achieve world peace and disarmament.

We take this opportunity to express firm solidarity with your party in its just cause and wish you greater success in your future work.

Yang Hyong-sop Meets Parliament

SK010425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on 31 July met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae assembly hall with the delegation of British labor members of parliament headed by Robert Pary, which paid a courtesy call on him.

CSO: 4100/674

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

OFFICIALS RECEIVE YAR, TOGOLESE DIPLOMATS

YAR, Togolese Envoys Greeted

SK250035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0018 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on 24 July met and had a talk separately with Husayn 'Abd al Khalek al-Jalal, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemen Arab Republic to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him and Alassounouma Boumbera, Togolese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him.

Departing Togolese Ambassador Received

SK251058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received Thursday Alassounouma Boumbera, Togolese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam was present there.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

CSO: 4100/644

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MALDIVES RECEIVES CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES ON NATIONAL DAY

NODONG SINMUN Observes National Day

SK260828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the 20th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Maldives.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN article notes that since the independence the Maldives people have forged along the road of worthwhile struggle for consolidating national independence and building a new life.

The article says:

Today the Maldives people under the leadership of President Moumoon Abdul Gayoom have achieved many successes in liquidating the consequences of the colonial rule and building a new society suited to their specific conditions.

The Republic of Maldives is pursuing a non-aligned foreign policy. The government of Maldives strives to convert the Indian Ocean into a peace zone free from the arms race and demands the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced at the successes made by the Maldives people and express firm solidarity with them in their just struggle.

The visit to our country by President of the Republic of Maldives Maumoon Abdul Gayoom in August 1983 at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung marked an important occasion in the development of the friendly relations between the two peoples.

The Korean people will as ever make efforts to consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Maldives people under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Our people wish the Maldives people still greater success in their endeavours for the independent development and prosperity of the country.

Kim Il-song Sends Greetings

SK251035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 25 July sent a message of greetings to Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives.

The message reads:

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my behalf, I warmly congratulate you, your government and people on the independence day of the Republic of Maldives.

I take this opportunity to wish for greater successes in the future efforts of the people of Maldives to develop the national economy and improve their material and cultural living standard under your leadership as well as for the further strengthening and development of the friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Kim Yong-nam Greets Maldives Counterpart

SK260142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2350 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Fathulla Jameel, foreign minister of Maldives, on the occasion of the independence day of the country.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations existing between the two countries would grow in strength and develop in the future in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the message wished him greater success in his work.

CSO: 4100/644

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES PERU PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

SK271528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 27 July sent a message of greetings to Alan Garcia Perez, president of the Republic of Peru.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the independence day of Peru, the national day of the Peruvian people, and on your official assumption of office as president of the Republic of Peru on this significant day, I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm felicitations and cordial greetings to you and, through you, to the government and people of the Republic of Peru.

Your assumption of office as president opens a new, bright prospect for the Peruvian people.

I sincerely wish your people excellent success in firmly defending the sovereignty of the country, building up a new prosperous society and strengthening solidarity with the peoples of the third world including Latin America under your leadership.

I believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will daily strengthen and develop in the idea of independence against imperialism and of non-alignment.

CSO: 4100/644

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MONGOLIAN LEADER SENDS MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG

SK300351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a reply message from Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The reply message dated 20 July reads: I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Presidium of the Great People's Hural and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Mongolian people and on my own, extend deep thanks to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for your warm congratulations and fraternal greetings offered on the 64th anniversary of the People's revolution in Mongolia.

I share with you the belief that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will constantly strengthen and develop as ever in the interests of the Mongolian and Korean peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism.

I heartily wish you and the fraternal Korean people new success in the building of socialism in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in the just struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

CSO: 4100/674

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KCNA ON ARRIVAL, DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN GROUPS

SK310033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0021 GMT 31 Jul 85

["Visits"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Jul (KCNA)—A delegation of the Heilongjiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Li Lian, member of the Central Committee of the CPC and secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial Committee of the party, a Thai youth delegation headed by Kramol Thongdhamchart, minister attached to the prime minister and vice-president of the National Youth Commission of the Kingdom of Thailand, a delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by Hiroshi Wakabayashi, general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and a delegation of secretaries of socialist Dietmen of Japan headed by Etsuko Tanaka, chairman of the group of secretaries of socialist members of the House of Representatives, arrived in Pyongyang on 30 July.

Dmitri Nikiforov, director of a department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, arrived in Pyongyang on 29 July.

The friendship visiting group of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence of China, the delegation of the Bulgarian Science and Technology Federation, the technicians delegation of the GDR, the JSP women activists delegation, the delegation of the University of Guayaquil, Ecuador, for the study of the chuche idea, the delegation of the University of Bangui, Central Africa, for the study of the chuche idea and Prof Georges Labica, director of the Philosophical Institute of Paris University No 10, left here for home on 30 July.

CSO: 4100/674

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN MARKS CUBAN MONCADA BARRACKS ANNIVERSARY

SK261044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)—Dailies here today dedicate articles to the 32nd anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks made by the Cuban revolutionaries under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says:

The storming of the Moncada Barracks imbued the people with the conviction that if they rose in struggle they would surely win and powerfully inspired them to new struggle against the dictatorship.

Since the victory of the revolution on 1 January, 1959, the Cuban people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro have defended the motherland and successfully hewed out the road to socialism, courageously frustrating the U.S. imperialists' repeated manoeuvres of aggression, intervention and blockade.

Our people heartily hail all the successes the fraternal Cuban people have registered in the revolution and construction, courageously thwarting the repeated interventionist moves to the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people denounce the U.S. imperialists' interventionist moves and economic blockade against the Cuban people and voice firm solidarity with them in the just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Guantanamo.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the common struggle against imperialism and for socialism, our people wish the fraternal Cuban people great success in socialist construction.

CSO: 4100/644

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN PHOTO EXHIBITION—Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)—A Romanian photo exhibition opened under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korean Revolutionary Museum on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the 9th congress of the Romanian Communist Party. The opening ceremony was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 24 July. Speeches were made there by Yi Song-sang, deputy curator of the Korean Revolution Museum, and Aureliu Loan Lazar, charge d'affaires ad interim of Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang. The attendants saw pictures showing the successes scored by the Romanian people during the past 20 years and the friendly relations between the two countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 25 Jul 85 SK]

CUBAN FILM WEEK—Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)—A 23-29 July Cuban film week opened in Korea on the occasion of the Cuban people. The opening ceremony for the week was held on 23 July at the Nakwon Cinema House in Pyongyang. It was attended by Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, officials concerned and working people in the city. Gilda Lopez, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang, were invited there. Speeches were exchanged at the ceremony. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 24 Jul 85 SK]

JSP WOMEN ACTIVISTS VISIT—Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)—Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly talk Monday with the women activists delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Mitsu Kaneko, socialist member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the Committee for Measures on Women's Affairs of the JSP. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2342 GMT 29 Jul 85 SK]

NEW YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC AMBASSADOR—Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)—Husayn 'Abd al Khalek al-Jalal, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemen Arab Republic to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang on 23 July by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 24 Jul 85 SK]

DELEGATIONS COMPLETE FOREIGN VISITS—Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)—Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission and chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association, who had visited Bulgaria, the delegation of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association which had visited Romania and the delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Science of Korea which had visited the German Democratic Republic returned home on 26 July. A delegation of Tunis University of Tunisia led by dean of a faculty Abdelmajid Charfi arrived here on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 27 Jul 85 SK]

PRC, OTHER GROUPS END VISITS--Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--The light industrial delegation of China, David Barkin, professor of the Metropolitana Autonomous University of Mexico; K. Post, professor of The Hague Institute of Social Studies of the Netherlands; and the delegation of the Austrian chuche idea study group left here on 24 July after visiting Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0017 GMT 25 Jul 85 SK]

BULGARIAN, OTHER DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)--Delegation of the Bulgarian Science and Technology Federation and a Greek delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Evangelos Macheras, ex-president of the Greek Association of Lawyers and vice-president of the Greek Committee for Peace, arrived in Pyongyang on 22 July and a delegation of the Japanese Teachers Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Shooichi Hitomi, general secretary of the Miyagi, Japan, prefectural teachers union, arrived here on 23 July. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 24 Jul 85 SK]

VICE PREMIER MEETS EGYPTIAN FIGURE--Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)--Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki on 29 July met and had a friendly talk with Hasan Fu'ad, deputy editor-in-chief of the Egyptian paper AL-AHRAM. Present there was Choe Kwang-hong, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2346 GMT 29 Jul 85 SK]

WORLD TRADE UNION GROUP VISITS--Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--A delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions headed by its general secretary Ibrahim Zakaria arrived in Pyongyang by air on 29 July. The delegation was feted by the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 29 Jul 85 SK]

SOCIALIST CALLISTHENICS TOURNAMENT--Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--The international friendship junior callisthenics tournament of socialist countries opened on 26 July at the Nampo gymnasium. Participating in the tournament are the GDR, Romanian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Cuban, Polish, Soviet and Korean (a and b) teams. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 27 Jul 85 SK]

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE ON VISITS--Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)--The Korean delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun returned home on 29 July after attending the ministerial meeting of the group of 77 on global system of trade preferences among developing countries which was held in India. A delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Architects headed by Pavel Zibrin, first vice chairman of its Central Committee, a Greek delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Michael Peristerakis, vice president of the International Peace Bureau in Geneva, a delegation of Paris University No 8 headed by its President Claud Friou, Pierre Boudot, professor of Paris University No 1, and a delegation of University of Niamey of Niger headed by its Professor Hamani Djibo arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. The Bulgarian, Polish and Soviet teams arrived in Pyongyang on the same day and earlier the Romanian and Mongolian teams arrived here to participate in the international friendship junior wrestling tournament of socialist countries in our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2347 GMT 29 Jul 85 SK]

JAPANESE AGRONOMY GROUP VISITS—Pyongyang, 28 Jul (KCNA)—A Japanese agronomist delegation headed by Takegazu Okura, chairman of the government tax survey society and chief director of the study centre of the food and agricultural policy, arrived in Pyongyang on 27 July. The delegation of the Yamanashi Prefectural People's Council and the Kyoto scholars delegation of Japan left here on the same day. Alassounouma Boumberra, Togolese ambassador to Korea, left here that day at the recall of his home government and Cha Sang-tal, senior chairman of the "South California National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in the Homeland" in the United States, and his party also left Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 28 Jul 85 SK]

GROUPS BEGIN, END VISITS—Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)—A delegation of Jahangirnagar University of Bangladesh headed by its vice-chancellor A.F.M. Kamaluddin arrived in Pyongyang on 25 July. The delegation of the Nigerian Union of Teachers for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by J. O. Ikudayisi, chairman of the Ondos State, Nigeria, Union of Teachers, left here for home on the same day. Home-visiting groups of Koreans in Japan, the Korean juvenile football team from Japan and the 79th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan left Wonsan on the same day after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2358 GMT 25 Jul 85 SK]

ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR—Pyongyang, 31 Jul (KCNA)—Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on 30 July met and had a conversation with Fisseha Geda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present there was Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2304 GMT 30 Jul 85]

PERU INDEPENDENCE DAY—Pyongyang, 31 Jul (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Pyongyang on 29 July to mark the independence day of Peru. Present at the meeting were Chae Chun-pyong, editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON and chairman of the Korea-Peru Friendship Association, personages concerned and working people in the city. A speech was made at the meeting. A message of greetings to Alan Garcia Perez, president of Peru, was adopted there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 31 Jul 85]

SWISS NATIONAL DAY—Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the national day of Switzerland. NODONG SINMUN in its signed article titled "Switzerland on Her National Day" introduces the development of Swiss economy and says: Switzerland is following a neutral policy in her external relations. The friendship between Korea and Switzerland has developed favorably in the interests of their peoples since the opening of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries in 1974. Switzerland is active as a member nation of the neutral nations supervisory commission of Korean armistice. Different committees supporting Korea's reunification have been formed in Switzerland. The Korea-Switzerland Friendship Association was inaugurated early this year in Korea. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples will in the future grow stronger and develop on the basis of the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the Korean people wish the Swiss people greater success in their efforts for the prosperity and development of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 1 Aug 85]

PDRY MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], expressed solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification. In his message of greetings sent to President Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted that the Korean people could achieve great successes in political, economic and social domains and smash all manner of intrigues and moves to encroach upon the gains and sovereignty of the country by winning a great victory in the war against imperialism and the reactionary forces. He expressed full solidarity with the Korean people's efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 2 Aug 85]

SWEDISH COMMUNIST PARTY HEAD GREETED--Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 24 July to Lars Werner, president of the Left Party-Communist of Sweden, on the 50th anniversary of his birth. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends warm congratulations and greetings to you on your 50th birthday. Believing that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two parties, will expand and develop further still in the future, we take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you new success in your responsible work and health. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0015 GMT 25 Jul 85 SK]

REPLY RECEIVED FROM HUNGARIAN LEADER--Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a reply message from Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. The message dated 19 July says: I express heartfelt thanks to you for your wholehearted greetings and best wishes extended me upon my reelection as president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. I take this opportunity of wishing you health and distinguished successes in your work for the prosperity of your country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 25 Jul 85 SK]

FAREWELL CALL ON PAKISTANI PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--Yu Song-chin, Korean ambassador to Pakistan, paid a farewell call on Mohammad Zia al-Haq, president of Pakistan, on 21 July. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Zia al-Haq. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his warm greetings to the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song and his excellency dear Kim Chong-il. He wholeheartedly wished the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il good health and a long life. He hoped for the prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and said that Pakistan supported a peaceful reunification of Korea. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 25 Jul 85 SK]

GREETINGS SENT TO LIBERIA'S DOE--Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on 25 July sent a message of greetings to Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of state, president of the Interim National Assembly and commander-in-chief

of the Republic of Liberia. The message reads: On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I warmly congratulate you, the Interim National Assembly of Liberia, your government and people on the 138th anniversary of the independence of Liberia. I take this opportunity to wish you and your people success in the efforts for the country's prosperity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 25 Jul 85 SK]

BRITISH LABOR MP'S DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)--A delegation of British Labor Members of Parliament headed by Robert Parry arrived in Pyongyang Friday by air. The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a reception for the delegation today. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 26 Jul 85 SK]

NEW YAR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 27 July received credentials from Husayn 'Abd al Khalek al-Jalal, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemen Arab Republic to Korea. Present at the presentation ceremony was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam. President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador after receiving credentials. President Kim Il-song received a gift from the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 27 Jul 85 SK]

ZAMBIAN MINISTRY DELEGATION RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on 27 July received the Zambian delegation of the Ministry of Home Affairs headed by its Minister F. M. Chomba on a visit to Korea. Present there were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Minister of Public Security Yi Chol-pong. President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 27 Jul 85 SK]

PERU-DPRK DIPLOMATIC TIES ESTABLISHED--At a press conference on 22 July, Armando Villanueva, secretary general of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, said that the government to be newly formed will establish diplomatic relations with the North. Referring to the foreign policy of the new government, he further said: The government will play an active role in the nonaligned movement and establish diplomatic relations with many Arab and African countries and the North. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 25 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4110/208

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

JOINT VENTURE ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Korea Rakwon Trading Corporation Started Operations

Pyongyang FOREIGN TRADE in English Jul 85 pp 5-7 (monthly)

[Text]

In the midst of a vigorous movement to organize and operate joint ventures in many fields after the promulgation of the Joint Venture Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea last year, the Korea Rakwon Trading Corporation was newly established.

The corporation's principal business is to organize and operate joint companies in various fields with foreign companies, enterprises and businessmen and overseas Korean traders and manufacturers on the basis of the Joint Venture Law of the Republic.

The corporation will organize and operate joint companies in many fields of processing clothing, furs, nonferrous and ferrous metals, and foodstuffs including marine products and fruits and manufacturing machines, watches, refrigerators, tableware, bicycles, sewing machines and other daily necessities. Development of mines and the processing of gold, silver and jewels are also the important business lines for the corporation to conduct joint venture.

The corporation also plans to organize joint companies in the fields of commerce and trade and set up joint banks.

In order to organize joint ventures in such a wide scope the corporation is actively negotiating with companies, enterprises and businessmen of many countries and Korean traders and manufacturers in Japan.

The corporation already reached an agreement with the Japan Asahi Trading Company Ltd. with regard to the joint management of a department store and established the Rakwon Department Store in Pyongyang and is now running it with success.

We expect much of the corporation's activities.

Upholding the foreign economic policy of the workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic on actively developing economic cooperation and exchange with other countries, the corporation will organize and

operate joint companies on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. Particularly, the corporation maintains the "credit first" principle in its activities and is making every effort for the development of beneficial cooperations with foreign partners.

The resources invested by the foreign companies, enterprises and businessmen will be protected by laws and regulations of the Republic including the Joint Venture Law. They will also enjoy the rights to remit abroad their dividends and receive relevant preferential treatment.

The address of the corporation is as follows:

Jointly-Managed Department Store Opened

Pyongyang FOREIGN TRADE in English Jul 85 pp 5-7 (monthly)

[Text]

The Pyongyang Rakwon Department Store jointly managed by the Korea Rakwon Trading Corporation and the Japan Asahi Trading Company Ltd. has been opened to business. Simultaneously with this, more than 30 branch stores have also opened their doors in every part of the country.

An agreement on establishing jointly a department store in Pyongyang was made between the Korea Rakwon Trading Corporation and the Japan Asahi Trading Company Ltd. in December last year.

Since then, the both parties had pushed forward preparations for the establishment of the store for a few months and opened its door on February 18, 1985.

The Rakwon Department Store situated in Chollima Street, one of the busiest streets of Pyongyang, and its branch stores in local cities are animated with customers every day and their sales are on the steady increase.

The both parties to the joint venture express their satisfaction at the success of the joint business.

CSO: 4100/643

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

U.S. 'ARMED INTERVENTION' IN MIDDLE EAST ASSAILED

SK241015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the U.S. imperialists for sending large forces of aggression including the aircraft carrier "Nimitz" and "Special Operation Forces" to the sea off Lebanese shores these days to pose a military threat to Lebanon and other Arab countries.

Analysing the present serious Middle East situation, the paper says: The U.S. imperialists are sending even deck planes into the sky above Beirut to threaten the Lebanese people and commit espionage. This tells that they are going farther along the road of armed intervention against the Arab people, persisting in the shameless aggressive design on Lebanon and other areas of the Middle East.

The paper goes on:

In pursuance of the wild ambition for world supremacy the U.S. imperialists are scheming to stifle the struggle of the progressive countries in the Middle East for independence and sovereignty, keep hold on this region with rich resources and military strategic importance and thereby maintain and expand their domination. It is connected after all with this aim that they are persistently extending military and financial assistance to Israel and zealously encouraging the Zionists to crimes against the Arab people.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists, seeking a military-economic blockade of Lebanon, closed the Beirut airport and instigated Israel to bomb various residential zones of northern Lebanon, the paper says that the reckless aggressive and interventionist moves of the U.S. imperialists have rendered the Middle East situation more complex.

The daily stresses that the U.S. imperialists must take their hands of aggression and intervention off the Middle East.

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N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

COMMANDER 'BOUNDLESSLY FAITHFUL' TO LEADER PRAISED

SK301034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article titled "True Commander Who Was Boundlessly Faithful to the Leader and Revolution" to the 35th anniversary of the death of Comrade Choe Chun-kuk on 30 July 1950, who was a faithful soldier of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It was when the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced into the Onsong area with a plan to turn the northern frontiers along the bank of the Tuman River into a strategic base of the armed struggle in autumn 1930 that Comrade Choe Chun-kuk met him for the first time.

Later he joined the anti-Japanese people's guerrilla army and grew to be a competent military commander and political worker--a squad commander and then a company political instructor, regimental commander and political commissar of an independent brigade.

After the liberation of the country, he devoted himself to the building of regular revolutionary armed forces, upholding the policy of building the party, the state and the armed forces put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song.

In the period of the fatherland liberation war, he gave full play to his energies and wisdom in implementing the orders of Comrade Kim Il-song, respected supreme commander, as the commander of a combined unit of the Korean People's Army.

He was heavily wounded while commanding the battle for liberating Andong in South Korea, true to the order of Comrade Supreme Commander. But he devoted his all to the fulfillment of this order even in his critical condition.

He was a soldier faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who accepted the revolutionary line and policy shaped by him as an absolute truth and designed and carried out all work, guided by them.

Comrade Choe Chun-kuk was a faithful revolutionary and indomitable revolutionary soldier who held the great leader in high esteem with high sense of loyalty and brilliant feats, stresses NODONG SINMUN.

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